

POUNDMAKER

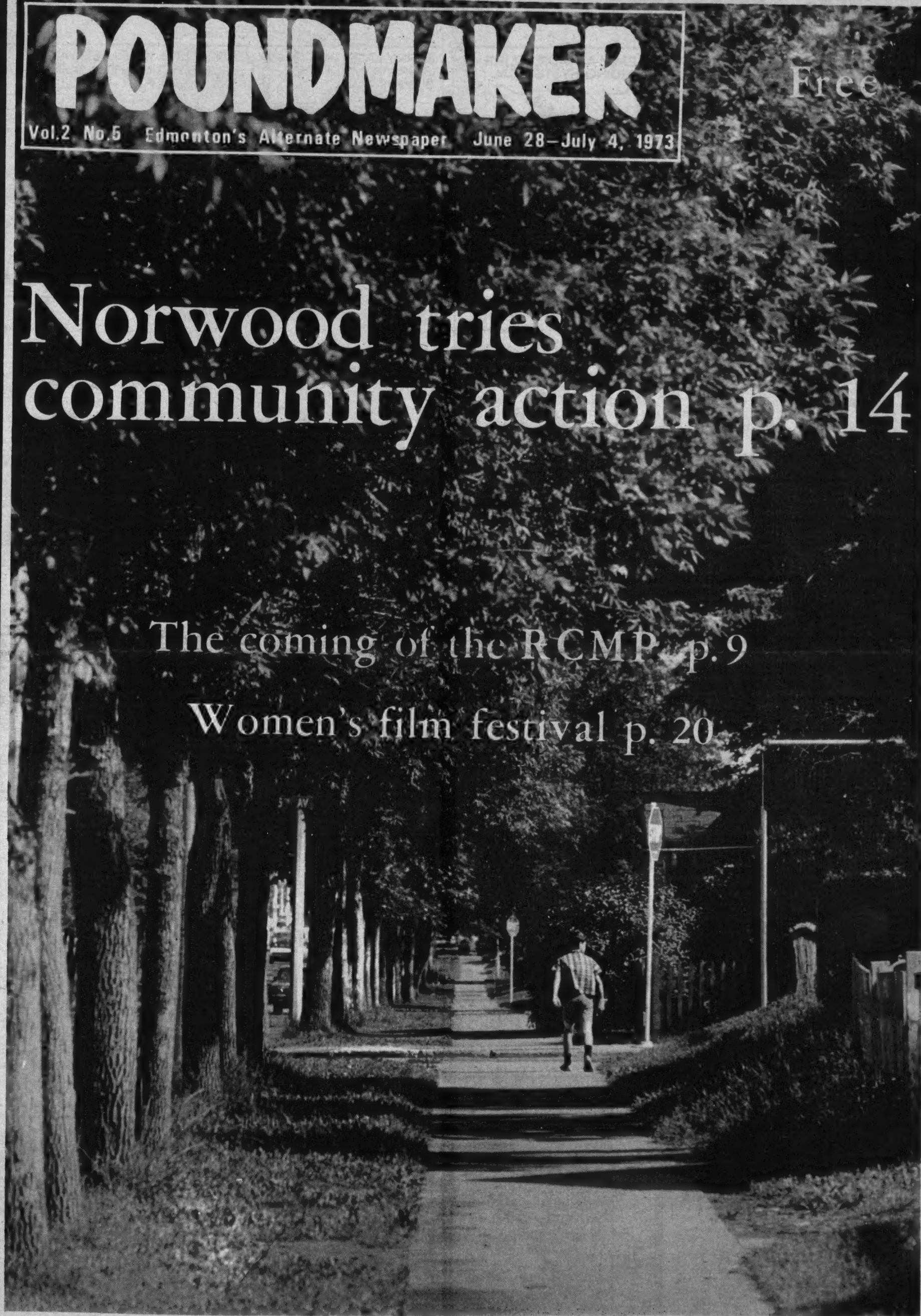
Vol.2 No.5 Edmonton's Alternate Newspaper June 28-July 4, 1973

Free

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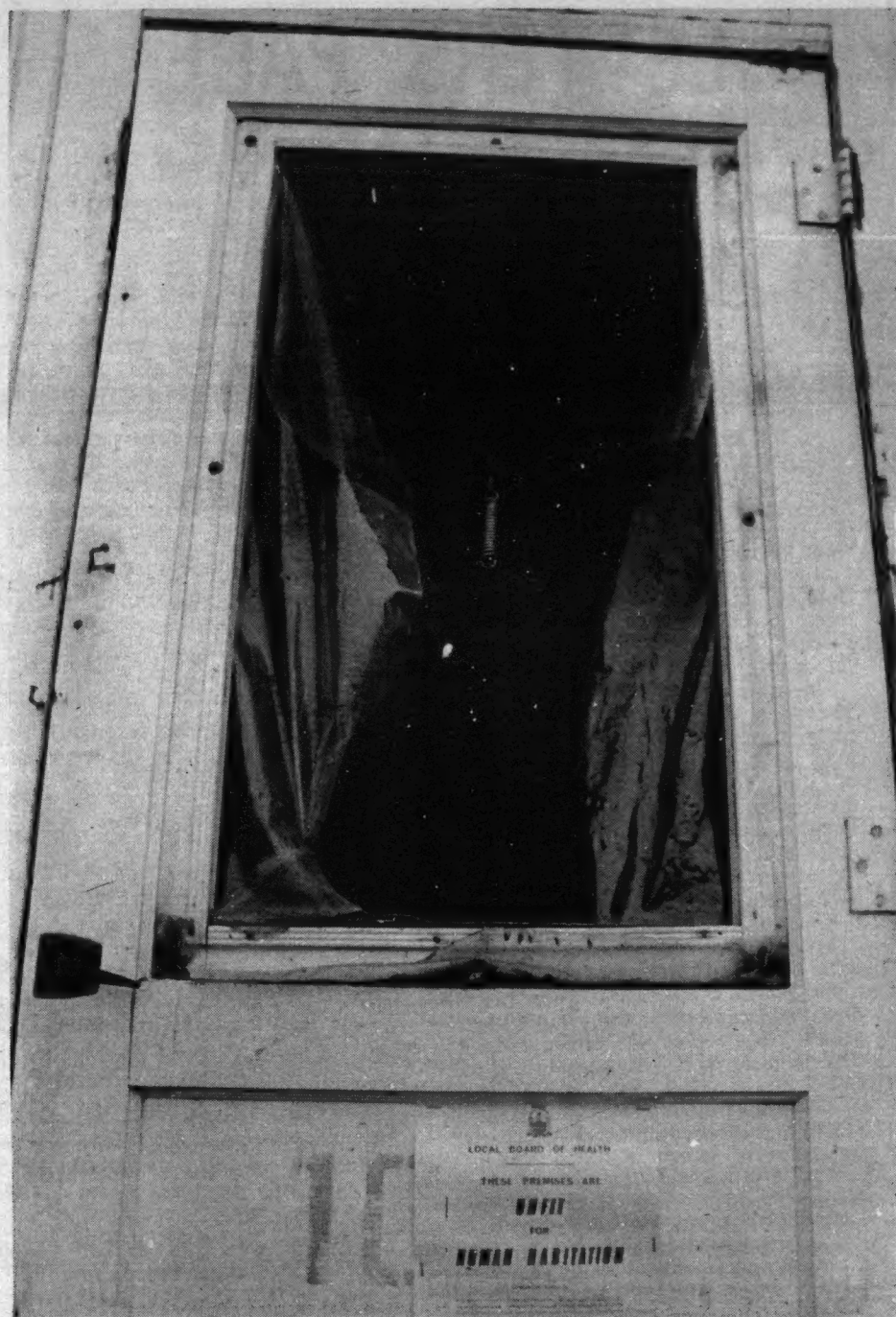
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Clean up your lots

by Morgan Thomas

A Minimum Property Standards bylaw was given first reading in city council two weeks ago. The proposed bylaw would give the city the power necessary to enforce maintenance of private property (houses, buildings and yards) above the minimum standards set forth in the bylaw.

The second reading is to be held on July 9 and it is here that citizens and interested organizations in the city can voice their comments and/or criticisms. To have the opportunity to do this, submissions must be made in writing to the city at least one week before council meets.

It would be difficult to go into the bylaw in any depth here, but anyone interested can pick up a free copy at City Hall from the City Clerk.

The idea of a bylaw of this nature is not new to Edmonton. It has been tossed around city council since the spring of 1961; however, the city now has a greater interest in seeing it instituted at this time -- to quote from the report:

"It is particularly important for council to be aware of the need for the city to initiate adequate programs of property maintenance to qualify for the expected federal and provincial property rehabilitation grants and loans to approved Neighbourhood Improvement Areas under the proposed federal programs.

The ongoing neighbourhood improvement program envisaged for the city

would be seriously affected should the Minimum Property Standards program not be endorsed by council by the time the anticipated federal funds are available."

This obviously isn't the bylaw's only reason for existence. It also will try to slow the deterioration of older neighbourhoods where many absentee landlords are not too anxious to pour money into old houses that they rent.

It is not really in the technical side of the proposed bylaw that cause for alarm arises. Rather in the administration.

Some fear that due to the nature of the bylaw, land developers will have immediate access to inexpensive property. If you owned a house and could not afford to, or did not want to, bring it up to the standards of the bill, wouldn't it be easier just to sell the property? -- especially if you were not occupying the house yourself.

City Hall has reassuringly said that before the bylaw is incorporated these possibilities will be gone over carefully and plugged in the administration of the bylaw.

It would be even more reassuring if people looked through the bylaw and expressed any fears at the council meeting. It would even be a legitimate submission to ask council for more time to look into the bylaw's ramifications.

Strikes Strikes Strikes

by Kimball Carlow

Of the three strikes now being fought in Edmonton, none appear to be nearing an end.

16 telephone installers, members of the Communications Workers of Canada (CWC), are a part of a country-wide strike by the union against their employer, Northern Electric, a subsidiary of Bell Canada.

Negotiations are being resumed in the dispute on June 29 in Toronto, but local union representative Noel Noren does not expect any concrete results for two or three weeks.

When asked how long he expects the strike to last, Noren said, "Three weeks at the outside if the talks are fruitful; if not, we might as well forget about the summer." Noren says that some members of the union here have had to take jobs to keep their families surviving, but if it becomes necessary, the installers will ask other unions for help on their picket lines.

In a much larger dispute (on the local level), 1030 members of CUPE, the Canadian Union of Public Employees, are still out on strike at the Royal Alexandra Hospital, demanding a shorter work week and a basic minimum of \$100 for service employees at the hospital.

Ian Downie, CUPE representative, says that the provincial government, which funds the hospital, has invited

the city's Hospital Board, which negotiates for the hospital, to make an appeal for more money to meet the union's demands. The head of the Hospital Board, Alderman B. C. Tanner, has appeared reluctant to pressure the provincial government for money, possibly because a successful settlement for CUPE at the Royal Alex would make it harder for other hospitals to force their employees to remain being paid at relatively low wage levels.

The situation is somewhat puzzling because Tanner has a reputation for being quite progressive in union matters.

Downie says that only about 30 of the Local's members, 20 of them part-time university students, have returned to work in the hospital.

The bitter fight at the Strathcona Legion between the executive there and Local 579 of the Beverage Dispensers Union shows no sign of coming to an early end. The strike there is already fifteen weeks old.

An injunction has been placed on the union, forbidding it to picket with more than four people at a time. The cause of this seems to have been a mass picket several weeks ago. The success of the mass picket apparently caused the Strathcona executive to ask for the injunction.

The executive appears to want to wait out the strike no matter how long it takes. So far it is undeterred by the fact that business at the Legion is crawling to a standstill. There are rarely more than half a dozen customers inside, even at lunchtime. The executive will not bargain with the union, just as it has not since negotiations were opened a year ago.

An ugly feature of the strike is the violence which has erupted recently. A picketer was struck in the face by one of the scab bartenders working inside the Legion. Another was thrown to the ground by an irate customer. But the union members seem to be getting by. They are determined to outlast the legion, and only three or four have had to get other jobs.

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Abortions conference

Dear Editor:

In a special newscast at 9 a.m., 24 June 1973, on CHED Radio, Karen Marsden was quoted as saying "I understand", when she was told why the Canadian Women's Coalition to Repeal the Abortion Laws was not to be granted rebuttal time to an inflammatory editorial against the Coalition given by Bob Layton on CHED Radio, Mother's Day, 1973.

Subsequently, however, the Coalition was given thirty minutes on CHED, along with Bob Layton and Mrs. Teresa Parsons of the Voice of the Unborn, to debate the abortion issue. I, Karen Marsden, am quite grateful for the generosity of CHED, even though I am not affiliated with the Coalition. However, I want it understood that I was misunderstood when I was quoted as saying "I understand", but a circumstance similar to that of a field nigger who has been told by the white man why he can't eat at the man's table in the fancy dining room. "Yeah, boss, I understand." "Y' understand?"

Karen Marsden

Western discrimination

My Dear Editor:

Kimball Cariou's story "Communists Discuss Western Problems" in your last issue was rather disappointing to this reader who also happened to be an active grass-root participant at the conference.

Cariou, who usually likes to grace his journalism with a mature and practiced sense of balance, really let his readers down this time by failing to report--at the same time as the leadership's contributions--that very important ingredient of all democratic organizations: grass-root, membership contributions.

By failing to mention the fact that three resolutions were presented from the floor and were unanimously adopted your reporter made a regrettable omission... journalistically.

By being not able to give to its readers the content of these floor resolutions--one was dealing with Native people--Poundmaker missed a good occasion... politically.

C. Lutz

Mom's home remedies (and old wive's tales)

by Doctor Duck

Hello once again admiring fans. This week another informal column of friendly advice and sound home medical practice.

ALPHABETICAL AILMENTS AND ANTIDOTES PART III

COLDS

Colds have plagued mankind, like clichés, since The Dawn of Time. There seems to be no escape. Even specialists get colds.

Prevention is, without a doubt, the best cure. If you've been exposed to a cold, or if you've just noticed a little more mucous than usual, or a little cough, DON'T WAIT UNTIL IT GETS WORSE (and it will... oh my, yes).

Discipline yourself to stop a cold before it begins. Here are some things you can do to prevent a common cold. Sometimes they also work after the cold takes hold.

Chew a clove or two of garlic. It will not only help your cold, but it will also reduce your chances of getting another one, at least until the odor wears down. If you don't like the taste of garlic, try garlic and lemon tea two or three times a day until the symptoms disappear. It tastes real good, even to those who don't like garlic.

To make this tea, cut one clove into tiny pieces and put it in the bottom of a cup and crush it with a spoon or something. Add half a lemon. Brew a pot of tea, preferably mint or peppermint for good taste. Add the tea to the garlic and lemon and let it brew for about three minutes. Use honey as desired. If you take garlic and parsley pills, there will be no aftertaste. Parsley is a good antidote for the taste and smell of garlic.

To get rid of the body toxins real fast, consume only liquids.

Or, eat lots of lightly cooked greens (cook only until they have reached their brightest colour) such as parsley, watercress, spinach, mustard, swiss chard, beet tops and nettle.

There's also a macro biotic method. Boil one teaspoon of KUZU (arrow-root starch) in one cup of water with one salted plum and some ginger. Boil until the whole concoction is clear and then drink it. No, no; don't be afraid, drink it right down. That's it. Heh heh heh. This clears up congestion and relieves cold symptoms. Heh heh heh.

Hot vinegar-and-honey tea also works nicely. Put two to three tablespoons of vinegar and plenty of honey into one cup of boiling water. Drink it as needed.

After getting exposed to a cold wind (some of my erstwhile medical colleagues tell me it doesn't matter how wet you get, it's how cold you get or chilled in some way, take some red pepper. Or, when you first feel a cold coming on, take some on the tip of a knife. It gives a feeling of warmth and energy to the whole body and the knife adds a little colour. It also contains a lot of vitamins.

That's good, because it is extremely important when you're fighting off colds that you get enough of all the vitamins.

Adelle Davis suggests vitamin C therapy. This involves taking 1500mg. of vitamin C every hour for ten hours and then taking 2000mg. every two hours for 24 hours.

I was going to talk about constipation this week, but I got plugged for space. And the ideas wouldn't come.

So, until next week, may your life flow smoothly, like a river through the mountains. Joe the Goose sends his regards.

POUNDMAKER will not publish a regular issue next week (July 5 - 11). We are taking the opportunity afforded us by the celebration of Canada's national day to effect a major re-organization of both our news and our advertising departments.

We will resume regular weekly publication commencing the week of July 12 - 18. Featured in that issue will be an examination of landlords' and tenants' rights in Edmonton, the problems of tenancy, and other related topics.

LETTERS PAGE Poundmaker 11129 80 ave.

Support local film theatre

Dear John Ray,

I was most pleased to read your article on "Film in the West" and the references to Eleanor Beattie's Book. I would like to give you the following information which may be of interest.

In January of 1971 the National Film Theatre concept was born. Philosophically it was to be a regional development of the already flourishing National Film Theatre in Ottawa, calling on the resources of the Canadian Film Institute and Foreign Film Archives. Eleanor Beattie was the Canadian Film Institute's (CFI) officer responsible for getting the NFT offspring off the ground in Calgary, Edmonton, and Winnipeg. In July of 1971, Eleanor visited the regional NFT's and was told to prepare a report on the activities and possible future developments of the regional operations. The report was completed. The contents were unacceptable to the CFI.

Eleanor's position became impossible at CFI and she had no other alternative but to leave.

I have sent a copy of the report (anonymously).

The CFI obtained money from the Canada Council to maintain an officer for the regionals in their Ottawa office, the position that Eleanor held was filled by Wayne Clarkson, another sincere person who was to meet frustration and also had to leave. Wayne agreed with the points in Eleanor's report. These points being that it was unfair of the CFI to expect the regional film theatres to run at a profit, when Ottawa's NFT was heavily subsidized. If films from foreign embassies came into the country, each NFT should have a turn in showing them, instead of Ottawa keeping them all; that the NFT should at all

times provide a screening outlet for Canadian Films and promote film-making of all types.

Calgary lost money and had to close down, Winnipeg NFT was absorbed by the University. Only Edmonton is fully supported by its community and CFI acknowledges that Edmonton NFT has the best Film programs and has better attendance than Ottawa.

The CFI would not give financial support to its regionals, but would support its Ottawa NFT even at a loss. I have said that Ottawa NFT would be kept going no matter what the cost.

The reason being that Ottawa is the home of most of the granting agencies and for PR purposes the show must go on. CFI uses the regional film theatres as a lever to obtain more money each year. Recently the CFI presented a brief "Cinema Canada" to the Secretary of State recommending the Government establish film study centres to promote cinema across Canada.

I was asked to endorse the recommendations. I asked for specific details regarding financing and organization in the West. These were not forthcoming. It would seem yet again that CFI would apply for an amount of money and cut it up as they pleased. I refused to endorse this document until I had written statements of what was in it for the West.

Mrs. Ursula Ulrich and myself proposed setting up an Alberta Film Study Centre (copy included). So far we have had sympathetic murmurs from Horst Schmidt but that is where the trouble lies when trying to establish anything new---lots of sympathy but no commitment.

Yours sincerely,
Roxy Travers

POUNDMAKER is now accepting literary submissions for a poetry and fiction supplement that will appear in the July 19 - 25 issue.

Anyone interested in submitting their own work for publication in POUNDMAKER, either poetry or short fiction (we ask that you keep it to around between 300 and 500 words), is asked to send a copy of it to:

Literary Editor
POUNDMAKER
11129 - 80th Avenue

Those submissions which the Literary Editor deems of best quality will be published in the supplement.

(Note: if you wish us to return your submission, please enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.)

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Volunteer Staff This Issue: The ever-welcome Malcolm Archibald; the quasi-volunteer (kind of) Lisa Manchester. With special thanks for spiritual guidance from Miss July and the funny old man at the desk.

With megavitamin treatment ...

Schizophrenics can be helped

"There are days when I don't feel like getting up," said one middle-aged lady to an understanding group.

The twelve people in the room could identify with that comment for they had all experienced a type of depression that seemed endless and unconquerable. They are members of an organization called Schizophrenics Anonymous that meets weekly in a local hospital.

The group was formed at the beginning of the year under the auspices of the Canadian Schizophrenia Foundation. "Members" discuss the various difficulties they encounter in daily life and try to comfort and reassure each other.

"They have to know that there is always a place where they can go and be accepted without prejudice," said Father John McNeil, chairman of the organization.

If diagnosed or treated improperly, schizophrenia can remain a life-long curse for the afflicted and his or her family. The schizophrenic often complains of seeing things that are not apparent to the normal eye. He might think that there is a dangerous animal near him and so logically conclude that it would be best to dash out of the room with great haste. To the observer the sudden exit seems inexplicable but to the schizophrenic it is quite understandable and necessary.

affects senses

Schizophrenia can affect the normal operation of all senses. A person might complain that his food tastes odd and suspect that there is a plot to poison what he eats. Noises often seem louder than they really are and colours bright or darker.

Schizophrenia is a broad medical

term that covers a wide variety of symptoms. First indications of its presence usually occur in adolescence with the onslaught of a nervous breakdown. The following is a description of a schizophrenic boy by his physician given in a publication of the Canadian Schizophrenic Foundation:

"H. K. was a very quiet, sad looking boy who came to me in November 1968 complaining of a sore throat. He appeared dejected. You could hardly hear him speak. He spoke in a very soft voice and would say very little. Examination of his ears, nose and throat showed no abnormality. He did admit that words moved when he tried to do his school work. He was finding school very difficult. Words moved and went crooked, there was number reversal (69 for 96), his face changed, cars seemed to close, people got bigger and smaller and had a bright light about them. His mind would go blank several times a day. His hands would get big, he felt tired all the time yet he couldn't sleep well."

traditional methods

Traditional methods of dealing with schizophrenia have not met with success. Psychotherapy and tranquilizers help some schizophrenics to manage better but their recurring depressions and hallucinations usually remain.

In 1952 Dr. Abram Hoffer of Saskatoon found that he was able to induce schizophrenia by using LSD. After much investigation Hoffer concluded that schizophrenia was a result of an error in body chemistry and could be corrected with massive doses of vitamin B₃ and C. There are over 500 doctors now using this approach in North America. Hospitals in the state of New York use it exclu-



Father John McNeil, Chairman of Schizophrenics Anonymous,

can be reached at 466-0386.

sively as a treatment for schizophrenia. Physicians who have used the treatment report a 75% recovery rate.

There is some controversy regarding what factors constitute a cure. Dr. Hoffer claims a healthy patient is one who can get along well with his family, community, hold a steady job and not be subject to recurring depressions.

Some doctors, however, are reluctant to accept Hoffer's approach. A local physician explained that "there is a built in resistance to change, especially in the medical profession." Most doctors are ignorant of the megavitamin approach and react instinctively against it.

Mental hospitals are filled with schizophrenic patients. Approximately 70% of the beds are occupied by them. The cost to society is staggering when you consider that most will return to these institutions many times in their painful life, if the proper treatment is not used.

by Dave Berger

DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN . . .

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BUSINESS & ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT

Transcendental Meditation: Defending the evangelists

A scant fourteen years ago, one lone monk, armed only with the knowledge of an ancient tradition of teachers, wandered out of India with a vision of world peace and fulfillment of the potential of all men.

Maharishi Mahesh Yogi has come a long way. In Canada alone, an (inflated) estimate of 50,000 people are meditating. Approximately 5,500 of these are Albertans.

An Alberta symposium on the Science of Creative Intelligence, the philosophical and theoretical structure of Transcendental Meditation (TM) held at the Chateau Lacombe in Edmonton on Thursday and Friday (June 21 and 22) attracted 100 to 200 persons per session.

I hesitate to report on the symposium empassioned by the Maharishi's vision of something so basic, so fundamental that it affects every aspect of life.

"Notwithstanding the simplicity of practice, meditators unanimously report improvements in the energy and enthusiasm with which they appreciate their activities and in their clarity of mind, mental and physical health and ability to interact harmoniously with their environment. Marked reductions in tension and moodiness are frequently cited, even by those in particularly stressful occupations or family situations.

"The list goes on to include increased creativity, perceptiveness, self-awareness, self-confidence, productivity, reading speed, psychomotor facility, and learning ability. As one might expect, meditators report concurrent reductions in their use of tranquilizers,

stimulants and other prescribed drugs as well. The combined effect is succinctly expressed by a Yale biology instructor: "There's been a quantum increase in the quality of my life since I started meditating."

(from Transcendental Meditation and the Science of Creative Intelligence Paul H. Levine, Phi Delta Kappan, December, 1972)

EDUCATION: "... a simple affective means for the student to develop his self, his own self-identity, his self-integration, his own livingness of himself in such a way he could get on more efficiently with developing a skill or speciality..."

BUSINESS: "... we no longer enjoy the luxury of assuming that today's profitable enterprise will continue to be profitable... must take advantage of new techniques and tools to utilize all human skills..."

MENTAL HEALTH: "... may be a way to reach the core of patients far more effectively than free association or psycho-analysis..."

In our cynical and fad-battered world, the zeal and evangelism of meditators claiming TM is a panacea to all our ills is viewed with skepticism, suspicion, and even as a threat to our western values. The popular press isn't sure whether or not to consider TM seriously or as a mystical eastern cult. Liberal party plans to introduce TM to a caucus last Tuesday and Thursday (June 12, 14) were embarrassed out of them. "We don't mind people being mad at us, but we cannot stand

I wonder whether the yoga discipline may not be, after all, in all its phases simply a methodical way of waking up deeper levels of will power than are habitually used, and thereby increasing the individual's vital tone and energy. I have no doubt whatever that most people live, whether physically, intellectually or morally, in a very restricted circle of their potential being. They make use of a very small portion of their possible consciousness, and of their soul's resources in general, much like a man who, out of his whole bodily organism, should get into a habit of using and moving only his little finger... May the yoga practices not be, after all, methods of getting at our deeper functional levels?

—William James

them laughing," said one MP.

Thomas Ditzel, executive director of MEETA, guest panelist at the symposium, and whose only previous connection with TM was that his initials are TMD, may have articulated the general feeling of non-meditators at the symposium.

A man had been captured and was being baptised in a river by a group of religious fanatics.

"Do you believe?" they asked. "Well..." but they pushed him under before he could answer.

"Do you believe?" "But..." he spluttered and again his head went under.

"Do you believe?" they asked a third time. "I believe you are trying to drown me."

Meditators make up a most diverse 'cult of fanatics'. The majority are students but the spectrum includes hard-nosed Wall Street businessmen, psychiatrists, housewives, politicians, musicians, and such notables as Major General Franklin M. Davis, Commandant of the US Army War College and Gilbert Herard, director of research for the Liberal Party.

TM is truly a universally applicable technique. It can be "easily learned by anyone, regardless of intellectual ability or cultural background. No concentration, contemplation, or mental or physical control is involved. No belief or faith is required for the practice to work. There are no moral tenets involved. TM is not a religion nor a philosophy and there is no conflict with one's existing affiliations. No changes need be made in diet, posture, or personal preferences." (From Transcendental Meditation and its Potential Uses for Schools.)

One need only be able to think a thought. The fanatical communist and the ultimate capitalist may barely be able to recognize each other as human beings, but they can both be meditators in good conscience.

As in all forms of evangelism, meditators (although most curb their own zeal with cautious reservations and temper their enthusiasms out of respect for their non-meditating friends) hold a most sincere belief that if everyone meditated, the world would be a better place. Businesses would be more efficient and productive. Bearded-ones would be free to be human, their potentials fulfilled.

"It is as if I had never slept, as if I hadn't known what sleep was. I would

live at such a low-level of my capabilities but I wouldn't know something else could be. And then someone showed me how to sleep. Gradually I could run instead of stumble, speak clearly and not slur. I could remember and accomplish a task: all thought and action were no longer blocked by this terrible burden of no-sleep.

"... When I had been sleeping regularly for a few months I began to wish I could share this... this miracle with everyone."

Close your eyes and meditate 20 minutes twice a day - preferably in the morning and before the evening meal - and rest. Rest a rest deeper than sleep such as one has never rested before.

And meditate! What is this meditation? "... (Turn) the attention inward towards subtler levels of thought until the mind transcends the experience of the subtlest state of thought and arrives at the source of thought. This expands the conscious mind and at the same time brings it contact with the creative intelligence that gives rise to every thought." (From Maharishi Mahesh Yogi on the Bhagavad-Gita: A new translation and commentary.)

Yes... but what does that mean?

"For further information, contact your local meditation centre," is the inevitable response.

Answer the question with a question: "What is an orange? I could tell you it is a fruit and carries seeds within, like an apple but not like an apple, that it contains citric acid. Its peel is orange and lined with white, the juice is sweet and sealed in transparent membranes but my words would mean nothing. You must experience the orange yourself."

This is no defense of transcendental meditation: the research that has reached the publication stage is already sufficient to establish that the psychophysiological effects both during and after TM are real. No one knows how the mantra works but we can't ignore the meditator's claims. Too much is at stake to dismiss it as another trend to be examined in a few months.

Dr. R. Keith Wallace, a panelist at the Alberta symposium, is a major figure in the scientific verification of TM. His, and his colleague Dr. Herbert Benson's research findings on the physiological changes that occur during TM have been widely distributed on campus as a booklet, "Scientific Research on Transcendental Meditation" and has been published in such respected journals as



Science, American Journal of Physiology, and Scientific American.

Oxygen consumption, a measure of metabolic rate, was reduced by 16% in 20 - 30 minutes of TM compared to an 8% decrease occurring slowly after five or six hours of sleep. No significant change occurs under hypnosis. Corresponding reductions in carbon dioxide elimination and the rate and volume of respiration was also observed.

The blood lactate level, a chemical correlated with anxiety, dropped four times faster than the rate of decrease in people normally sleeping or in the subjects themselves during their pre-meditation control.

Heart beat slowed by three beats per minute.

Skin resistance, a measure of relaxation, increased sharply in some cases by more than fourfold. The EEG recording of brain waves revealed an intensification of alpha waves (with occasionally theta wave activity) in all the subjects.

The EEG patterns characteristic of sleep do not occur during TM. The physiological changes - heart rate, blood pressure, skin resistance, and brain wave activity - induced through hypnosis merely reflect the suggested state.

"These physiological modifications in people who were practicing the easily learned technique of TM were very similar to those that have been observed in highly trained experts and in Zen monks who have had 15 - 20 years of experience in meditation." (From The Physiology of Meditation, R. Keith Wallace and Herbert Brown, Scientific American, Feb. 1972.)

TM induces a fourth unique state of consciousness that is not waking, sleeping or dream -- a wakeful, hypometabolic state: "a physical state of deep rest and relaxation while mentally he remains inwardly awake and alert." (From Scientific Research on Transcendental Meditation, Robert Keith Wallace.)

The hypometabolic state produced by TM is opposite to the "fight or flight" reaction when a perceived threat "mobilizes" an integrated reflex marked by the physiological changes of increased blood pressure, heart rate and oxygen consumption.

TM is the activating "key" to another integrated reflex in the sympathetic nervous system -- one of deep relaxation.

The exploding interest in TM across the whole cross-section of society is not due to verification of a physiological state but from the practical personal benefits such a state represents and elicits. Measurements of qualities as far as the tools of psychology are capable also indicate that TM produces better functioning individuals.

Dr. David Orme-Johnson, again a panelist at the symposium, has found out that meditators habituate (devel-

op a tolerance) more readily to a stressful environment than non-meditators. Faster habituation has been correlated with a more evolved functioning of the nervous system. TM stabilizes the nervous system as shown by fewer galvanic skin responses; indicating a greater "resistance to environmental stress."

Increased perceptual ability is indicated by improved auditory discrimination (amplitude and frequency).

Meditators seem to develop greater co-ordination between mind and body -- performing faster and more rapidly in a complex motor test.

On short and long term recall tests, meditators showed significantly better results.

Psychological studies of personality -- the Freiburger Personality Inventory, Maslow's characteristics of self-actualizing people -- all indicate that TM is a positive factor in the development of fulfilled human beings.

"Evolution has not been random. Man is more conscious than a dog. A dog is more conscious than a crocodile... Creation... evolved an animal that was conscious of itself. Evolution will now continue but in ever faster rates in the direction of higher consciousness... Not only will mankind evolve but each one of us has the possibility of natural evolution..." (From the address of Bruce Macdonald at the Alberta Symposium.)

"It is working at the level of the mind, the container of knowledge..." "... a man comes home and closes his eyes for twenty minutes. He can then pick up his child and not give the tension and frustration of the day... He is giving something very deep which is welling up inside him... the ability to develop a potential which is inherent within him, a potential which has always been there..."

"... our whole civilization has come to accept a mediocre way of living... that every man can't be the most expressive artist in whatever he does, whether he cleans the street or whether he paints a painting... that whatever he does just permeates with a zeal an awareness which is so overflowing that it just reaches every aspect of his surroundings and all the people around him feel it and are uplifted by it..."

Yes.

But one question was asked at the Symposium which has never been answered properly: why the high cost of meditation? The \$75 (\$35 for students) represents a highly standardized, seven-step teaching procedure -- two introductory lectures, an hour of individual instruction in which the mantra is assigned, group instruction



over the next three days and the right to future consultation with teachers.

Advanced courses range from \$25 weekend retreats to \$700 ten-week teacher-training programs, including room and board.

The technique of TM may be universal but the financial cost limits its practice to those to whom \$75 is money to gamble -- or at least money not necessary for survival. My own initiator argues that the benefits received are beyond price... I detect an acceptance of "free enterprise" morality -- charge what the market can bear.

The movement is incorporated as a non-profit educational organization. The fees maintain meditation centers and pay the teacher a monthly salary of \$300 to \$400. Much of the money gathered is sent on to national offices -- the American movement's income and expenses exceed \$3 million -- but it is not going to people directly.

Maharishi receives no salary and owns no property; the administrative director, Jerry Jarvis, earns just less than \$1,000 per month.

Where does the money go? And

then I remember all the xeroxed copies of TM literature and the audio-visual equipment that put the local TV stations to shame. The movement seems to have placed priority on an extensive publicity and teaching campaign - video-tapes of 33 lectures are being produced - and hopes to influence government and school boards to provide for those who can not afford to pay for themselves.

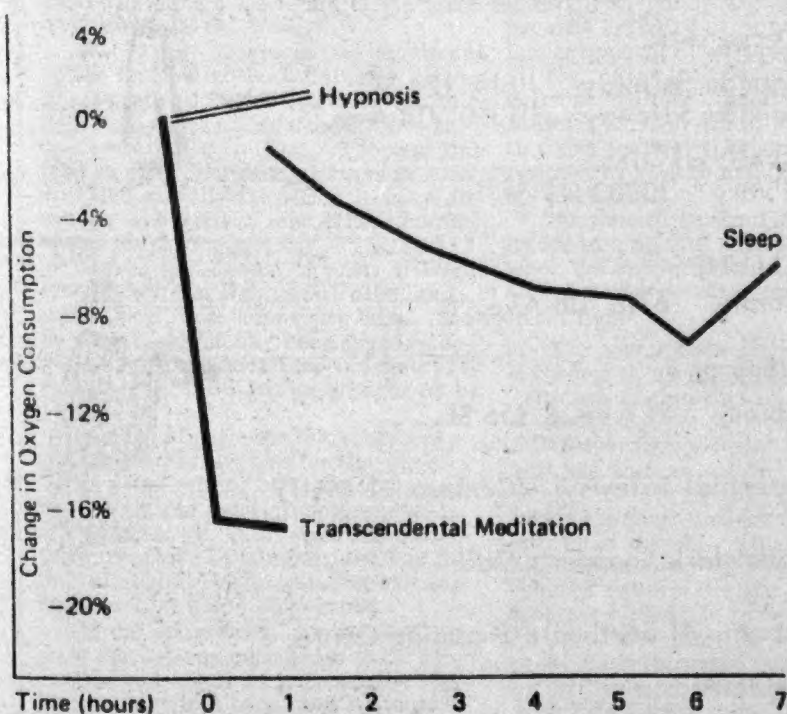
Meanwhile, the poor, the sick, the old, the young... those who might benefit most, must wait.

The techniques of TM may not challenge any moral tenets but surely its structure might take some responsibility.

by Sheila Macdonald



Levels of Rest:
Change in Metabolic Rate



During transcendental meditation oxygen consumption and metabolic rate markedly decrease, indicating a deep state of rest. Reference: Scientific American, February, 1972.

'Ounce of Prevention' policy of Duggan Center

Extensive use of volunteers and an ounce of prevention' policy have proved to be the best approach to understanding and alleviating the social maladjustments of many juvenile offenders, problem children, and troubled families, says John Lewak, a probation officer and head of the Probation Volunteer Program at the Duggan Social Service Centre.

Working in a "community setting with community people" is the principle that guides Mr. Lewak's four social service volunteer programs at the centre. These include family friend, education volunteer, youth helper, and probation volunteer.

"On probation, a person does not make too much progress. The individual has to function in society. It is unrealistic to bring him into the office for half an hour each week and expect him to change for the better," says Mr. Lewak.

Voluntary probation

As Henry Marsolais, one of the program co-ordinators, points out, should the child get into trouble with the law, the probation officer must explain to the Court and curb through whatever resources are available, the child's anti-social behavior. An assessment based on the child's family, school, and social situation may indicate he is frustrated, or that he needs a good relationship with an adult male, or in the case of a young girl, with an adult female.

These youngsters, referred to the centre by the Court, the police, school authorities, and even anxious parents, are given a second chance to develop in a more socially acceptable manner. The volunteer probation program offers a more personalized and friendlier alternative to Bowden and

other correctional institutions. It is only because of complete unmanageability and lack of co-operation on the part of the child that, only as a last resort, he may be sent to an institution where there is greater control.

They are assigned to volunteers on a one-to-one basis, and must commit themselves to the program for a minimum of six months. The youngster and the volunteer arrange outings between themselves, so the child "gets involved in activities he ordinarily would not be exposed to," says Jake Bergman, also a program co-ordinator.

Tough volunteer training

More often than not, and most important to the program's success, a strong bond of friendship develops between the two as the volunteer helps the youngster understand his problems, his hang-ups, and perhaps even life.

Because they are the most influential link between the probation officers and the children, the volunteers are "all over 18 years of age, mature people with their heads on straight who can supply healthy input into the children," says Mr. Marsolais.

The volunteers come from all walks of life, about 80 percent of whom have applied through the Volunteer Action Centre and the remaining 20 percent who are friends and acquaintances. All are subjected to a thorough screening, three interviews, and three or four training sessions of two hours each. Mr. Lewak feels if they last through these gruelling sessions, they will be pretty good volunteers. The city offers them \$10 per month each for expenses, but most outrightly refuse it. The program has a very low drop-out rate. As Mr. Lewak says, "The volunteers are happy in the program. They would have to be with the excel-

lent service they give us. In fact, we have some who have been with us for three years."

Volunteers are the only way, he says.

Since the program came into full-swing about two and a half years ago, the recidivism (repeat) rate of youngsters on probation has dropped from 35 to 10 percent through the use of volunteers as assistant probation officers.

While volunteer programs are well developed in the United States, says Mr.



Lewak, they are crisis oriented. That is they only become involved after the fact.

Here, prevention receives the greatest emphasis, and in this respect, the Duggan Centre program is far ahead of any other volunteer program in Canada or the States. In fact, Alberta has the only Preventive Social Service legislation in North America. (It was instituted in 1968).

The preventive aspect allows the program to reach more people, so it is not restricted to those juvenile delinquents on probation. As Mr. Marsolais says, they want to transcend the traditional

role of social services, to provide quality service according to need, to do more than defined by the law, because the Court system is set-up to do only certain things.

As the program has developed over the last seven years, Mr. Lewak and his colleagues have realized the necessity of integrating all the services and caring for the whole person and situation rather than just a part. This is why the other volunteer programs evolved.

The youth helper looks after the child in the pre-delinquent stage, someone who has been warned by the police about his activities but not charged. Usually he just needs someone near his own age to talk to. Also, he helps with young drug offenders who are out-patients at the Alberta Hospital.

The education volunteer will tutor and counsel a child whose problems at school are the main concern.

And the family friend is an older individual who befriends the family and helps them, if this is the area of need.

The greatest community response comes from one-parent families where the father is absent.

The program and the Duggan Centre are a branch of the City Social Services. Partial funding for the volunteer programs come from a provincial Preventive Social Services grant.

Last year, the program used 180 volunteers who worked with 278 people.

The women volunteers outnumber the men 4 to 1 while the delinquent boys outnumber the girls 6 to 1, so the program needs more male volunteers immediately.

For more information and perhaps to offer your services to helping a misguided child find his way, phone Duggan Centre at 435-4891, or drop by at 5035 - 103A Street.

by Cheryl Croucher

Where to get POUNDMAKER

University of Alberta

GARNEAU:

Julian Books 11156 80th Ave.
Parter Theater Corbet Hall, U. of A.



STRATHCONA:

Scona Campus, Grant McEwan Community College 10523 84Ave
House of Stien 10750 82 Ave.
General Store 10801 82 Ave.
Library 8331 104 St.

NORWOOD:

Norwood Safeway 90 St. & 118 Ave.
Cromdale Campus, Grant McEwan Community College
8020 118th Ave.
Library 11555 95 St.

CITY CENTER:

Mandala 10114 103 Ave.
Julian Books 10411 Jasper Ave.
Koen Kraft Music 10054 109 St.
Opus 69 10448 Jasper Ave.
Hale Optical 10754 Jasper Ave.
Cartmell Books 10012 101A Ave.
Assumption Campus, Grant McEwan Community College
10765 98 St.
Boyle Street Co-op. 10348 96St.
Edmonton Art Gallery #2 Sir Winston Churchill Square
Julian Books McCauley Plaza
Y.W.C.A. 10032 103 St.



Opportunities for Youth #1 Thorton Court rm. 346
Edmonton City Market 97 St. & 102 Ave.

BONNIE DOON:

Bonnie Doon Shopping Center (Information Desk)
Library 8310 88 Ave.

OTTEWELL:

Library 98 Ave. & 50 St. (Capilano Mall)

OLIVER:

West 10 12225 105 Ave.

WESTMONT:

Canada Safeway 11815 124 St.
Canada Safeway 111360 114 Ave.

WELLINGTON:

Library 13303 127 St.

RELLEVUE:

Library 6710 118 Ave.

JASPER PARK:

Library 91 Ave. & 156 St.

Centennial Safeway (Centennial Mall)

Meadowlark Shopper's Mall

Library 41 Southgate Shopping Center

PETROLIA:

Canada Safeway 40 Ave. & 114 St.



The emergence of the RCMP

WW1 and the Winnipeg General Strike



1973 marks the 100th anniversary of the founding of Canada's national police force, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Across the land this year, many honors and much praise will be accorded this force. Their thrilling past, their noble traditions, their self-sacrificing loyalty to Queen and country; all will be paraded in pageant before the Canadian people as never before.

But, as is the case with most circuses, things are simply not as they appear to be. The legend of the scarlet-tunicked Mountie bravely overcoming all odds in the pursuit of justice through the bitter northern wastes is just that. A legend.

The reality of the RCMP is something quite more ordinary. And not nearly so romantic.

What follows is an article about the emergence of the RCMP as a national force in Canada right at the end of the First World War. It is concerned mainly with the circumstances of, and the RCMP's role in, the Winnipeg General Strike of 1919, the RCMP's single most important step along the road to where they are today.

by Caroline and Lorne Brown

In 1904 the name North West Mounted Police was changed to Royal North West Mounted Police in recognition of service to the Empire. In the next few years the force underwent a period of expansion.

The West was settled very rapidly in the period from 1900 to 1914. In 1905 Saskatchewan and Alberta achieved provincial status. When these new provinces retained the RNWMP to act in the capacity of provincial police rather than establishing new forces of their own, it looked as though the future of the force was assured in the West.

The Eastern provinces had provincial police forces and the Dominion Police. The Dominion Police had some jurisdiction throughout Canada though it was concentrated in the East. They specialized in enforcing Federal acts and also operated as political police to keep an eye on "subversives" and other enemies of the prevailing system.

For the first couple of years of World War I, both the Dominion Police and the RNWMP were kept extra busy. Social unrest, which had been growing as the country industrialized before 1914, increased with the strains brought on by war.

From the beginning there had only been lukewarm support for the war in Québec and among certain sections of the labour and agrarian movements in English Canada. This significant minority increased in numbers and was further alienated by the way the war was conducted at home and abroad.

On the home front, profiteering, gross corruption, outrageous price increases and deteriorating working and living conditions became a national scandal. On the fighting front incompetent leadership and heavy casualties, sometimes caused as in the case of the

Ross rifle by shoddy equipment supplied by friends of the government, caused much bitterness.

The government did very little to curb profiteering and corruption, but a great deal to suppress critics of the war effort by using the War Measures Act to deny them their civil liberties and rights. Critics of the war and the way it was conducted included most Québécois and large numbers of reformers, socialists and pacifists in the trade union and farm movements across the country. The government attempted to silence such critics by means of strict censorship, internment, police harassment and propaganda branding critics of the war effort as unpatriotic and pro-German.

The real crunch came with the imposition of military conscription under the Military Service Act of 1917. Conscription was anathema in Québec and was opposed by a large and militant minority elsewhere.

The federal government relied on troops to maintain control in Québec when the enforcement of conscription was met with demonstrations, riots and street fights.

The government took dictatorial measures to combat draft evasion and criticism of conscription throughout Canada. Section 16 of the Military Service Act empowered the government, with the approval of the central appeal judge, to suppress any publication containing matters thought to hinder the operation of the act. This, along with regulations under the War Measure Act, made it extremely risky for anyone in militant opposition to conscription.

That the authorities were prepared to use their increased power is indicated by the thousands of arrests which occurred. During 1917 and the first three months of 1918, 3895 people were arrested on charges connected with anti-conscriptionist activity.

Some received fairly lengthy prison sentences. A few were less fortunate and were seriously injured or killed while evading the draft or participating in anti-conscriptionist demonstrations.

One case of what passed for "justice" involved Albert (Ginger) Goodwin, a past president of the British Columbia Federation of Labour and an organizer for the Min, Mill and Smelter Workers in 1918. Goodwin had been called before a conscription board in 1917 and placed in class D, that is, unfit for military service because of his health. Later, while Goodwin was leading a strike of smeltermen in Trail, he was, by a strange coincidence, ordered to report for immediate active service. Like hundreds of other opponents of the war, Goodwin went into hiding in the wilderness. On July 26, 1918, Goodwin was shot dead in the bush by officers of the Dominion Police who were searching for draft dodgers. This outrage provoked a one-day general strike throughout much of British Columbia. During the strike, soldiers, organized by city businessmen, ransacked the Vancouver Labour Temple and badly beat at least two labour leaders.

Once again we must note the baneful role, played consciously or not by a certain press, certain news agencies under the pretext of "informing public opinion."

These publicity organs in fact serve only to deceive public opinion rather than enlighten it; they seem to have become tools in the hands of certain interests well able to use them, maintaining and exploiting prejudices against all those hostile to them or their designs.

--Le Soleil, Quebec
May 22, 1919 (translation)

It fell to the RNWMP during the ear-

ly part of the war to assist the Dominion Police and other forces in maintaining internal order and harassing opponents of the war effort.

The RNWMP were still mainly in the Western provinces, though occasionally they loaned personnel to the Dominion Police for use in other parts of Canada.

In the Western provinces they carried out investigations in districts where there were large numbers of "enemy aliens" and patrolled the international border with the United States.

The United States was a neutral country until 1917 and the authorities feared, apparently quite unnecessarily, that German-Americans might make raids into Canada for the purpose of sabotage.

The term "enemy alien" was used to refer to residents of Canada who had emigrated from countries controlled by Germany and Austria-Hungary. This included a large part of central and south-eastern Europe and, after the Bolshevik revolution in Russia in 1917, the term was broadened to include as well all immigrants from countries and territories that had belonged to Czarist Russia and were to become part of the Soviet Union. The so-called "enemy aliens" numbered in excess of 200,000 in the Prairie provinces alone.

They suffered considerable harassment during the war by the authorities and the super-patriots among the public. Hundreds were interned on the grounds that they endangered or might endanger the war effort.

Beside watching "enemy aliens", the RNWMP kept an eye on socialists, pacifists and trade union activists who were actively opposed to the war and assisted the authorities in enforcing regulations under the War Measures Act. It was during this period that Commissioner A. B. Perry constructed a network of plainclothes detectives and undercover men who were to comprise part of the Sec-

" If there is revolutionary threat on one side,

years as Canada's secret police.

By 1917 the number of RNWMP on active duty in Canada had begun to dwindle significantly. Saskatchewan and Alberta established provincial police forces of their own and, with the United States' entry into the war, the obvious fact that the "enemy aliens" were causing no trouble so the force decided to allow many of its members to join the regular army as there was a demand for reinforcements on the battlefield. A special squadron of RNWMP was also formed in 1918 and sent to Siberia to fight for the reactionary White Army in the Russian civil war.

During 1916 and 1917 there had been considerable talk of disbanding the RNWMP after the war and leaving the policing entirely to the provinces and the Dominion Police. Many people failed to see the need for a semi-military mounted police force under federal auspices now that the frontier conditions no longer existed and the whole country except for the sparsely settled Northwest Territories and Yukon had achieved provincial status.

What saved the RNWMP from abolition as a force was the intense social and industrial unrest at the end of World War I.

Events during this period caused great anxiety in business and governmental circles, and the Mounted Police assured their own future by making themselves invaluable to the economic and political elite of the day.

The industrial unrest which had been increasing since 1914 reached unprecedented proportions by 1917.

It is a serious attempt to overturn British institutions in this Western country and to supplant them with the Russian Bolshevik system of Soviet rule.

-- The Winnipeg Citizen
May 19, 1919

Rapid urbanization brought on by the quick growth of war industries caused a deterioration in working and living conditions. Inflationary price increases were an added burden on the poor. By 1917 there were more trade unionists than ever before and more people went on strike than in any previous year in Canadian history.

The military conscription of manpower and more stringent enforcement of the War Measures Act added to the frustration of the trade union radicals. There were prolonged and militant strikes in 1918, including one which nearly developed into a general strike in Winnipeg.

Unrest was especially widespread in Western Canada, where many trade unionists were not only critical of the economic system but also alienated from the more conservative Eastern leadership of the Trades and Labour Congress (TLC).

The federal government reacted to this unstable situation by imposing ever harsher measures, to the point where they increased the probability of a major explosion at the end of the war.

The government stepped up secret police activities and appointed C. H. Cahan, a prominent corporation lawyer, to survey conditions throughout the country and recommend a course of action.

The police found no evidence of a revolutionary conspiracy afoot, and Cahan reported that the unrest was due primarily not to radical agitators but to general disillusionment with the war, disgust at the performance of the federal government, and deteriorating economic conditions. His report stated in part:

"I am convinced that the unrest now prevalent in Canada is due to the weakening of the moral purpose of the people to prosecute the war to a successful end; to the fact that people are becoming daily more conscious of the bloody sacrifices and irritating burdens entailed by carrying on the war; and to the growing belief that the Union government is failing to deal effectively with the financial, industrial and economic problems growing out of the war which are perhaps, incapable of any early satisfactory solution."

The problems growing out of the war became more immediate after the arm-



"Bloody Saturday," June 21, 1919.

istice. The closing down of armament and munitions factories and the disbanding of a large army caused widespread unemployment and a generally depressed economy. Added to this was the fact that workers who had made sacrifices during the war now demanded the gains which had been postponed in the name of the war effort. Soldiers returning from the front also demanded jobs and the chance for a decent life after fighting "the war to make the world safe for democracy". Most of these people were to be sadly disappointed, and their disappointment was not long in turning to frustration and anger.

Without a doubt the principle of Bolshevism and IWW has been applied to the Winnipeg situation as the result of a deep-laid plot, the aftermath of coups which failed in the United States, but with the Hidden Hand of the alien cleverly concealed.

-- The Intelligence,
Belleville
May 20, 1919

Unrest increased as the government failed to tackle the problems which Cahan had described as "incapable of an early satisfactory solution." To really tackle such problems would mean demanding concessions from the vested interests which had fattened on the war effort, and the government was not about to attempt such a solution.

Since Cahan recognized this clearly, he recommended instead repressive measures designed to maintain order over a difficult period of post-war readjustment.

The government established a Department of Public Safety with Cahan as director. Numerous Orders-in-Council were passed under the War Measures Act to provide for the following:

- (1) broadening the category described as "enemy aliens" and requiring the registration of all such people,
- (2) severely restricting the right to strike,
- (3) prohibiting publications in 14 languages,
- (4) prohibiting the use of several foreign languages at public meetings,
- (5) declaring 14 different organizations to be illegal, including such moderate groups as the Social Democratic Party, and,
- (6) allowing the authorities to declare any association unlawful.

To implement these sweeping mea-

sures required greatly increased police activity, and during the last months of 1918 and early 1919 the federal government began to build up the strength of the RNWMP and assign to them many duties previously undertaken by the Dominion Police.

By the time a major showdown between capital and labour came in the form of the Winnipeg General Strike in May, 1919, the government and business community in Canada had become extremely frightened by growing labour radicalism.

Western labour radicals had been busy laying plans for the organization of the One Big Union (OBU), a large industrial union which they hoped would eventually embrace all workers and struggle for the overthrow of the capitalist system as well as fight for immediate economic gains.

The British Columbia Federation of Labour and many trade union councils and locals throughout the West endorsed the OBU idea and called for major economic concessions, removal of restrictions on civil liberties and the release of political prisoners.

The Western labour militants held a conference in Calgary in March 1919, known as the Western Labour Conference, and laid plans to hold a referendum in union locals throughout the West on the question of severing relations with international craft unions and forming the One Big Union. They agreed that if the results were encouraging, they would hold a conference later in the year for the founding of the OBU. They also expressed sympathy with the Russian Bolshevik revolution and threatened a general strike by June 1 if Canadian forces were not withdrawn from Russia.

The worker must get a more equitable share of the wealth of the world. And this strike had already demonstrated the ability of the worker to get his if he would consolidate his forces. Withdraw your labor power from the machine, said he, and at once profits cease.

-- Western Labor News
Winnipeg
May 20, 1919

All of these activities in Canada coupled with the recent revolution in Russia and revolutionary developments in other parts of Europe helped to create an

uneasiness among Canada's ruling elite which bordered on hysteria and grossly exaggerated the possibility of an attempted revolution in this country.

Bolshevism and the rule of the Soviet, or British institutions and democratic constitutional government?

-- The Winnipeg Citizen
May 19, 1919

Before the referendum on the OBU could be completed or any effective organization established the Winnipeg General Strike, under more moderate leadership than the OBU and with very limited aims, broke out on May 15. The events leading to the general strike began on May 1, when the workers in the building and metal trades struck on the issues of higher wages and the right to collective bargaining. The employers not only refused the wage demands but also refused to recognize the Metal Trades Council as the common bargaining agent of the unions. The unions took their case to the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council, which conducted a referendum among the affiliates on the question of a general strike on the issues of collective bargaining and the need for general wage increases. The result was overwhelmingly in favour, and on May 15, 30,000 workers left their jobs, 12,000 of whom were not members of trade unions but who joined the strike spontaneously. The population of Winnipeg in 1919 was about 180,000; 30,000 strikers and their families therefore probably represented at least half of the population. The strikers included municipal, public utility and post office employees and even the city police.

The general strike paralyzed the entire city and the strikers found it necessary to direct their operations by means of a strike committee and a disciplined organization if they were to prevent general disaster and avoid unnecessary hardships to the population as a whole. The city police returned to work at the request of the Strike Committee in order to prevent looting and outbreaks of vandalism and violence. Milk and bread deliveries were resumed and essential services like the city water works resumed limited operations by permission of the Strike Committee. The strike was conducted in an exceptionally

there is intolerable arrogance on the other "

peaceful manner, and this helped to gain wide public support in Winnipeg and other cities where there were several sympathetic strikes and talk of general walkouts. Indeed several of the strike leaders were pacifists who abhorred violence, and the rank-and-file were repeatedly warned to remain peaceful and beware of provocateurs who might attempt to provoke violent incidents as a means of discrediting the entire strike. For a time it appeared probable that the employers would have to yield to the worker's demands.

But no matter how it ends, the strike will be a great gain. It is to the workers what military training and organization is to the soldiers. The workers will come out of it with a schooling and a training which makes them twice as fit for the big battle of the future.

All hail to our brave Fellow Workers of Canada.

-- The One Big Union Monthly, Chicago
July, 1919

However, the forces of capital and the State soon united in a powerful combination to smash the general strike at all costs. All three levels of government, the business and professional communities and the press began a campaign designed to create an atmosphere of hysteria throughout the country by depicting the strike as the beginning of a bloody revolution engineered by the Bolsheviks and supporters of the OBU. A Citizen's Committee of 1,000 organized by professionals and businessmen in Winnipeg to break the strike worked closely with government agencies, including the RCMP. The Mounted Police did not act simply as the military arm of government but played an active role in the propaganda campaign as well. Commissioner Perry made public speeches denouncing the strike and specialized in fostering anti-labour sentiments among the farming population. On May 21 Perry appeared before the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association (SGGA) to describe the strike as an OBU conspiracy aimed at confiscating all private property and establishing a communist form of government. This type of lying was soon paying dividends for the employers and the government. Some farm leaders joined the anti-labour crusade and J. B. Musselman, secretary of the SGGA, made the headlines on several occasions with dire predictions about a "red peril" threatening Canada.

As the propaganda campaign got underway throughout Canada, the attitude of government officials and some employers hardened towards the strikers. Early in the strike federal Minister of Labour Gideon Robertson gave the postal workers an ultimatum of returning to work or losing their jobs. When fewer than one-quarter returned, the government dismissed the rest and proceeded to hire scabs. The Winnipeg City Council fired the regular police force, which had been doing an excellent job of maintaining order without resorting to violent tactics, after they refused to sign a "yellow dog" contract stipulating that they must not be associated with the trade union movement. The regular police were replaced by "specials" recruited with the help of the Citizens' Committee; some of these specials rode on horses donated by the T. Eaton Company. The council also fired all civic employees who refused to return to work and replaced them with scabs. The provincial government adopted the same policy towards employees of the publicly owned telephone system.

The federal authorities seemed prepared to take a more militant anti-labor position even than many Winnipeg employers. Robertson was opposed in principle to any significant concessions to the strikers: "This is not an opportune time to make a declaration in favour of the principle of collective bargaining as it would be grasped as an excuse by the strikers to claim that they have forced the government and thereby proved the success of sympathetic strike." When it appeared that the metal empl-

oyers were about to recognize collective bargaining and the strike might be settled on reasonable terms, acting Justice Minister Arthur Meighen cautioned against any settlement which might be interpreted as a victory for the strikers. It was obvious that the federal government was determined to defeat the strike as a lesson to labour across the country that general strikes and similar kinds of militant tactics could not succeed.

The RNWMP fit into the picture as a well-trained military force upon whom the authorities could absolutely rely. The RNWMP could also spy on the activities of the strikers and arrest strike leaders. That many regular soldiers would not do such jobs is obvious from the fact that a clear majority of returned soldiers in Winnipeg were supporters of the strike and, in fact, more militant than the civilian strikers. When the 27th Battalion arrived back in Winnipeg from overseas during the strike, only two members of the entire battalion volunteered for service in Winnipeg. The authorities thereupon promptly disbanded the battalion, and General Katchen, the Commanding Officer in Winnipeg, recruited volunteers instead for four militia units, knowing of course, that only men opposed to the strike would volunteer. The authorities also sent additional machine guns to Winnipeg surreptitiously, and made arrangements to demobilize a squadron of RNWMP returning from overseas in Winnipeg and place them at the disposal of Commissioner Perry. If soldiers in the regular army could not always be relied upon to break civilian strikes, members of the Mounted Police with a long tradition of anti-labour activity, could.

It was a picture that would make Lenin and Trotsky (sic) laugh with glee--a British VC hero being mauled and trampled into the ground by Germans and Austrians.

-- The Tribune, Winnipeg
June 11, 1919

The government prepared to bear down on the strikers not only by making military preparations but also by providing themselves with more sweeping legal powers in case they were needed.

On June 5 Parliament passed a bill amending the Immigration Act in order to make it possible to deport British subjects not born in Canada. The

amendment passed through the House of Commons in 20 minutes and within the hour had been approved by the Senate and given royal assent.

Some people were talking of possible riots. This was ludicrous. There was not anywhere on earth a more docile people than the workers of this city.

-- Western Labor News, Winnipeg
May 20, 1919

Later, Parliament also passed what became known as Section 98 of the Criminal Code. Section 98 made it a crime, punishable by up to 20 years in prison, to belong to any organization or association whose purpose was to bring about governmental, industrial or economic change by force or which advocated or defended the use of force for such purposes. The property belonging to such an association might be seized without warrant and forfeited to the Crown. If it could be shown that a person had attended meetings for such an association, spoken publicly in its support or distributed its literature, "it shall be presumed, in the absence of proof to the contrary, that he is a member of such unlawful association."

Persons printing, distributing, selling or importing material advocating or defending the use of force might also be imprisoned for up to 20 years.

Section 98 remained on the statute books for 16 years and was an effective instrument for intimidating and sometimes imprisoning radicals. It made people cautious about being associated with any protest group because of the possibility that the organization in question might be declared an "unlawful association."

Lest the above-mentioned Acts prove insufficient, the government also amended Section 134 of the Criminal Code to change the maximum penalty for sedition from 2 to 20 years in prison.

The Mounted Police arrested eight of the most important strike leaders and four less prominent strikers on the night of June 16-17. They were acting under instructions from A. J. Andrews, agent of the federal Department of Justice and prominent leader of the Citizens' Committee.

A few days later, J. S. Woodsworth, an important supporter of the strikers and temporary editor of Western Labour News, was arrested and the paper banned.

Still later Fred Dixon, who continued for a few days in hiding to put out the paper gave himself up to the police.

The original intention of the government had been to deport seven of the eight main strike leaders (only one had been born in Canada). This plan was abandoned for fear of the public reaction it would cause and because of strong protests from trade unionists across Canada. Instead, the strike leaders were released on bail in a few days, to be tried later for seditious conspiracy.

The arrest of the strike leaders was the beginning of a concerted attempt by the RNWMP to crush not only the Winnipeg General Strike but the militant wing of the trade union movement throughout the country by means of arrests, harassment, deportations and brute force.

The first fatal casualties of this drive occurred in Winnipeg on June 21. The strike supporters among the returned soldiers organized a silent parade to protest the actions of the authorities. Banned by the mayor, the parade took place anyway until it was brutally broken up by the RNWMP and the "specials" who had been hired to replace the regular city police.

The real fight at Winnipeg is not between labor and capital now, but between loyal labor and Bolshevism.

-- The Star, Montreal
May 21, 1919

About 50 Mounted Police rode swinging baseball bats through the crowd twice. When two of their riders were unhorsed, they drew their revolvers and fired volleys into the crowd. Mike Sokolowski, who appears to have been only a spectator, was killed instantly by a bullet through his heart, and Steve Schezerbanower was fatally wounded. Dozens more in the crowd were wounded. Mounties and "specials" wielding clubs then cleared the streets. Masters describes a fight which took place in Hell's Alley:

A portion of the crowd, estimated at about 200, had taken refuge in the alley which ran between Market and James Streets. Here they were caught by specials who entered from both ends. The specials attacked with batons, and at one stage with revolvers,



The R.C.M.P. disperse a mob of civilians, June 21, 1919.

No group gained more in the short run

while the crowd retaliated with bricks and missiles. The struggle lasted only ten minutes, from 3:40 to 3:50, but produced 27 casualties before the crowd was overwhelmed.

After clearing the streets, the military assumed control. Immediately they banned public meetings and demonstrations.

The arrest of the strike leaders and the banning of any effective action successfully broke the back of the strike, which was called off on June 25. The strikers were promised some economic gains, a partial recognition of collective bargaining rights and a Royal Commission to look into the causes of the strike.

Following the strike, the government continued a virtual reign of terror against the OBU throughout Canada. Raids on the offices of the OBU and other militant labour and political groups were frequent.

In Winnipeg, Rev. William Ivens was arrested in the middle of the night while his children stood by crying. Alderman John Queen was arrested at the home of A. A. Heaps, later a Labour M. P.; police broke down the door, ransacked the place and took the two men away in handcuffs. No labour militant or political radical could be sure that he or she was not next on the list.

Grace MacInnis, daughter of J. S. Woodsworth and now a New Democratic M. P., has described how she was instructed by her mother, who was teaching at Gibson's Landing, British Columbia, to bury left wing books in the woods lest they be seized by police as evidence against her father.

All eight strike leaders were tried for seditious conspiracy in January 1920. Crown prosecutors included A. J. Andrews and at least one other prominent member of the Citizens' Committee. The jurymen all came from rural Manitoba, where considerable anti-labour hysteria had been whipped up, and there was some evidence of undue Crown influence in choosing the jury.

How many of us know of the struggle, the degradation, the blood and the tears that have been the lot of working class throughout the ages? They appealed in their ignorance to the hearts of their oppressors, only to find that they were men of stone. They cried unto the heavens for aid believing their cause to be a righteous one, but the great silence only mocked them in their misery. They pointed out the justice of their cause, only to discover that the conceptions of justice held by master and slave could never coincide. Every forward step they have made has been secured only when the ruling class has no longer deemed it safe to refuse it.

-- Western Labor News, Winnipeg
May 24, 1919

Some of the testimony was provided by police spies including Mounted Police Corporal F. W. Zaneth, who had been infiltrating labour organizations for some time before the strike. Seven of the eight strike leaders were convicted of seditious conspiracy and sentenced to terms ranging from six months to two years. After Fred Dixon was tried for seditious libel and acquitted, the Crown declined to press an identical charge against J. S. Woodsworth. In addition, a number of immigrants involved in the strike were deported, and many of the victims of what could only be described as the police riot of June 21 were fined and others imprisoned for rioting and unlawful assembly.

Although authorities had won the day in the courts, the voters soon had the chance to express their opinion of the strike leaders. They elected William Ivens, John Queen and George Armstrong to the Manitoba Legislature in 1920. At the time of the election, Ivens and Armstrong were still in prison.

In the federal election of 1921, the voters also elected J. S. Woodsworth M. P. for Winnipeg North.

The Manitoba government appointed the Robson Commission to examine the causes and conduct of the Winnipeg



Mounted Police holding Main Street just after the riot, June 21, 1919.

General Strike. The Robson Report indicated that the strike was neither an OBU conspiracy nor any other kind of conspiracy designed to overthrow constituted authority. The purposes of the strike were exactly what the strike leaders and rank-and-file had claimed they were: to achieve economic concessions and to gain recognition of collective bargaining rights.

Robson found the causes of the strike to be the high cost of living, profiteering, inadequate wages and poor social conditions in general. Robson's findings were conveniently ignored by the government, most employers and especially the RNWMP.

To save face the federal authorities and the police had to perpetuate the belief that the strike had been a seditious conspiracy aimed at overthrowing the economic and political system. Many of them of course, sincerely believed their own propaganda.

Perhaps no group gained more in the short run by the defeat of the Winnipeg General Strike than the RNWMP. The force people thought might be disbanded a year or two earlier had suddenly earned the undying gratitude of most of the daily press. Nora Kelly, who wrote *The Men of the Mounted* in 1949 and submitted it in advance to RCMP Commissioner S. T. Wood, "who kindly had the manuscript read and so made sure that the information contained therein was correctly presented from the point of view of the Mounted Police", claims that the role of the force during and after the Winnipeg strike was instrumental in persuading the federal government to create the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in November 1919.

Although, as Kelly assessment appears to be accurate in this case, unrest prior to the strike had probably already persuaded the government to continue the RNWMP at least in Western Canada. The authorized strength of the force was set at 1,200 in December 1918 and then suddenly increased to 2,500 in July 1919. By September 30, 1919, the govern-

ment had already built the force up to a strength of 1,600 and in November the act was passed to absorb the Dominion Police into the RNWMP and change the name to Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The new order officially took effect as of February 1, 1920.

The new name indicated that the force would now exercise authority throughout Canada and not just in the Western provinces. The military structure was maintained intact, with special emphasis on the RCMP as an efficient organization for breaking strikes and dispersing urban crowds.

That the RCMP was created as both a military and political police force and that its top officers leaned towards the far right in political persuasion is obvious from an examination of Commissioner Perry's Annual Report for the year ending September 30, 1919.

The RNWMP had been given a much more explicitly political-military character during the year leading up to the creation of the RCMP on a Canada-wide basis. The report emphasized that aside from enforcing specific federal statutes, guarding public buildings and other duties which are normally assigned to a police force and are not explicitly political in nature, the Mounted Police were to serve in the enforcement of "all Orders-in-Council passed under the 'War Measures Act', for protection of public safety" and "generally to aid and assist the civil powers in the preservation of law and order wherever the government of Canada may direct."

It also noted that the government had taken pains to remove RNWMP squadrons from Europe and Siberia as soon as possible so as to increase the total strength in Canada.

No thoughtful citizen can any longer doubt that the so-called general strike is in reality revolution--or a daring attempt to overthrow the present industrial and governmental system.

-- The Winnipeg Citizen
May 27, 1919

Commissioner Perry thought that there were enough reserves on hand to meet any emergencies as well as to "supervise the mining and industrial areas, to watch the settlements of enemy nationality, and foreigners whose sentiments might be disloyal and attitudes antagonistic." He pointed out that the force had taken over the secret service from the Dominion Police during the year and had been busy registering and controlling enemy aliens.

Perry lamented the presence of unrest in Western Canada and observed that "some of the strikers have had a sinister purpose although probably not realized by many who took part."

The report pointed out that several people had been convicted for possessing prohibited literature, "but there is a

by order of the soviet the water supply of the city is restricted so that houses or buildings of more than two storeys are practically uninhabitable; the street car service has been stopped, the telephone is out of business, the telegraph does not work, and the mails are not carried.

-- The Bulletin, Edmonton
May 24, 1919

flood of pernicious and mischievous literature not on the prohibited list. Under the cloak of freedom of thought and speech, this literature is being spread for the avowed purpose of overthrowing democratic government and destroying the foundation of civilization."

The RCMP carried on and improved upon the strike-breaking tradition of their predecessors from the time they were officially founded in 1920. Over the next two decades they played such an important role in labour disputes that some labour experts have claimed they had a profound effect on the attitudes of working people towards the state in Canada.

In his 1968 study of labour unrest for the federal Task Force on Labour Relations, Professor Stuart Jamieson asserts that the role of the RCMP helped to generate a distrust for the federal government among trade unionists:

"The RCMP has thus become a highly pervasive force in Canadian society. Its presence has been felt with enough force to tip the scales of battle in hundreds of strikes and labour demonstrations. The particular image of the RCMP, and the federal government itself, which this situation has generated in the eyes of many in the ranks of organized labour, in all probability has had a profound effect on the climate of labour relations in this country."

The preceding article is a condensed version of one of the parts of their new book, *An Unauthorized History of the RCMP*, published by James Lewis and Samuel, which the authors kindly agreed to write for CUP (Canadian University Press) member papers.

MR. POLITICIAN,



About the Royal Alexandra dispute . . .

With one face, you claim that we're vital to the community service the Royal Alexandra provides, and yet with the other you refuse to treat us as a part of that very same community.

Fifteen years ago you reduced our work week from 44 hours to 40 hours. FIFTEEN YEARS AGO! According to the Federal Department of Labour, more than three quarters of the hospital labour force in Canada in large hospitals much like the Royal Alexandra are now working fewer than 40 hours a week. City Hall employees here work less than 35 hours a week. After all, times have changed, haven't they?

The average wage in Edmonton is almost double our lowest wage. Has anyone ever mentioned that there are still some of us that are earning only \$85.00 a week? That's even less than unemployment and welfare could provide.

Pretty two faced, isn't it? We work too-long hours and earn less than what we would earn if we didn't work at all!

This is the first time that any CUPE hospital local has been forced to take such action to shorten an unfair work week. We are distressed; we want to work. We know that we are serving the public, and we know that you know. All we ask is that we be treated fairly . . . after all, times have changed in fifteen years.

PEACE*

for Alberta hospital employees

Pay Every Average Citizen Enjoys

* Published by the 1,000 members and their families of the Canada Union of Public Employees, local 41.

Norwood's problems

Spawn

Citizens' Group

by Morgan Thomas

That rapid transit, the creation of park facilities and the new tax assessment in different city zones are issues of great importance to individuals in our communities was emphasized in the first meeting this week of the Norwood Neighbourhood Association.

During the past two months, concerned residents of Norwood have been meeting to discuss problems affecting their community. The problems center around the area's lack of park facilities -- only two acres as opposed to the 14 acres slated by the city; the taxes in Norwood community -- zoned by the city as RC1; and the danger to the community should a freeway be put down 97th Street.

Three fact-finding committees have been formed, and to indicate that they are working for the neighbourhood, they are called the Norwood Neighbourhood Association. On Monday, in a public meeting, everyone in the Norwood area (101 St. to 87 St. and 111 Ave. to 118 Ave.) was deemed to be a member of the Association and the Association's newly elected executive was asked to represent the community's interests before the city. The community is in turn to support the association.

Community support means just that. Nothing can be accomplished without the co-operation of the community. People in Norwood were told by the city that proof was required that people in the area wanted parks before the city could act on requests. Concerted effort on a community basis is essential to effect a change or even to contest issues such as taxes or arterial roads.

The community also felt that any benefits which may arise from federal grants to the city would not be available to a community lacking an organization which could petition the city.

Many of Norwood's problems arise from its location. It is an older section of the city just north of the city center. As is common in inner-city districts, it lacks the park facilities with which newer areas of the city are being built; it is zoned differently from newer areas -- differences that enable the city to extract larger tax revenues per block than in newer areas; it lies between the city center and the suburbs, specifically the proposed Castle Downs sub-division, and is therefore situated in the path of proposed freeways -- traffic routes that

would at present further isolate the neighbourhood from nearby parks.

The new association does not expect miracles. The parks department has said that, even after petitions for parks are accepted, it takes about five years for the city to buy up lots to create parks. One woman volunteered a sensible temporary measure. Perhaps the city would create small totlots from lots that they could buy up immediately. While not a solution it would decrease the strain on parents who are seeing an increase in street accidents in this neighbourhood.

The Association also discussed their monetary problems. Money is needed for paper, mimeographing, secretaries, postage and some travelling expenses. Their expected expenses are small -- only about \$1,500 per year -- but large enough to make it difficult to operate on just community support. The Association approved a motion to apply to the Secretary of State's office for funding over the next year.

To further legitimize its actions, the Association is incorporating itself under the Societies Act of Alberta.



Inner-city Tax discrimination

It seems that we have outright property tax discrimination in Edmonton, suggests Chris Hess, who recently has made some studies of property taxes in different areas of the city. The result is the following report. The figures at the end are well worth looking at as they make it immediately apparent that these tax differences discourage the use of land for single family dwellings.

We are appealing the assessment on out 50' by 125' lot in Fairview at 12069 - 95A Street on the following basis.

Our district and other inner-city districts are zoned RC1. They differ from other areas in the city, zoned R1, in that the land may be used for two functions; that is, up and down duplexes

and single family dwellings. Market values for the area were established by keeping a record of all the transactions in the area prior to and during the assessment year of 1970. We contend that land was bought in RC1 zones for the prime purposes of building to the maximum density allowed which enables maximum revenue to be gained from the property. This pressure of commercial interests on land values in RC1 zoning cause single family dwelling owners to suffer financially. However, the owners of up and down duplexes are not adversely affected because the taxes that have to be paid are spread over a larger income base.

We are concerned that as the trend continues for redevelopment in an area, land costs will increase as land becomes scarce for redevelopment with the result that land assessments will also increase. Thus land assessments in an RC1 zone would become more and more exaggerated, as compared to an R1 zone of single family dwellings where little redevelopment occurs.

We agree that the land assessment in an area zoned RC1 could be based on the average market value prices as presently done. However, a discount factor should be applied on a single family residence. This factor could take into account how much property would sell for if the area was zoned R1 and only single family residences were built.

As well, the assessment based on 65% of market value on the land and 37% of 1963 rebuilding costs on the house discriminates against cheaper homes. An illustration of this point is a house bought for \$11,000 in an inner-city area in 1972 would be assessed at roughly half of its market value, approximately \$5,500. A house bought at the same time for \$30,000 in a newer district would be assessed at roughly one third of its market value, approximately \$10,000. This trend would become more pronounced as the value of the house increases. Thus, less expensive

single family houses in the inner-city area are assessed at a higher portion of their market value.

We also believe that the policy of assessing on the basis of 65% of market value on the land assists redevelopment to the detriment of single family homes. The question is whether this is a desirable policy with today's housing shortage for inexpensive single family accommodation and with opinions as expressed by the Hellyer Task Force on Housing and present CMHC legislation.

In addition, we would like to present the following information which further indicates the effects of zoning and establishing land assessments on 65% of market value when 33' lots rather than 50' lots in the inner-city districts are taken into consideration, from building assessments, the typical 33' X 120' lot in the inner-city area is assessed by the city at between \$4,600 and \$4,800. A 100' frontage in this area consisting of three 33' lots would contribute taxes on land assessments of three times \$4,700, equalling \$14,100. In surrounding areas, 50' X 130' lots are assessed at between \$4,000 and \$5,300. A 100' frontage in these areas consisting of two 50' lots would contribute taxes on land assessments of two times \$5,300 (a high assessment) to equal \$10,600.

When taking land and property assessments together, the inner-city area generates more taxes per block than other areas. The following examples illustrate this:

1) a better home in an inner-city district on a 33' lot.
land assess. - \$4,700
building " - 3,280
total 7,980

Three of these homes would be assessed at \$23,940.



highly taxed property in Norwood.

continued on page 15

Transportation demands endanger neighbourhoods

The following is a brief prepared by Peter Flynn, Chairman of the Norwood Neighbourhood Association Transportation Committee, in response to the draft of the Transportation Chapter of Edmonton's General Plan.

In his accompanying letter to Alderman Olsen of the Utilities and Engineering Committee, he remarked that due to the "short time limit set by the City for the receipt of submissions on this draft... our remarks are somewhat cursory." He asks that the city allow more time in future so that citizens and neighbourhood groups can carefully study such documents.

The proposed Transportation Chapter certainly shows the impact of public reaction on the City's outlook on transportation. The draft now highlights public transit, and emphasizes this mode over roadways for meeting the needs of people travelling to the City's core. The inner ring road is also emphasized, as an industrial route which would free existing streets of at least some truck traffic. We certainly applaud the call for provision of bicycle paths, for retention of public consultation in transportation decisions, and for the preservation of ravines and cohesive neighborhoods from the ravages of additional freeways and major arterials.

stop land sacrifices

While we welcome the general thrust of the draft, we would encourage the City to emphasize to an even greater extent its priorities for transportation. Only by vigorous action and a firm commitment to its revised priorities can the City stop the proliferation of the automobile and the sacrifice of more and more urban land to it. As a cohesive inner city neighborhood, we are anxious to see alternatives developed which will save our area from being carved up for arterial roads.

We urge the inclusion of the following statements on priorities:

public transport

1. Improved public transit, including an immediate start on a light rapid transit system, should be the number one City transportation priority. As the City population grows, more and more pressure develops to use inner-city streets as traffic routes to and from the core. The only long term solution we see to this problem is to relieve the pressure by provision of an attractive alternative to the automobile.

Current traffic density justifies, in our opinion, an immediate start on rapid transit. Because of the time lag

of two to four years between start of construction and system operation, we urge the City to begin at once on the system.

We also feel certain features must be built into a transit system to keep it a real alternative. Specifically:

- Fares should not be used to generate revenue, nor should they be the sole means of support for public transit. As fares increase, patronage decreases, locking public transit in an unending spiral. We urge the City to support its transit system from general revenues, recognizing transit as a valuable city-saving asset.
- New developments should be immediately serviced by buses, and as soon as possible by rapid transit, park and ride, or rapid transit feeder bus service. Again our concern is that people in new developments, who must get to the core, will flood inner city streets and bring pressure for the use of neighborhood roads as arteries.
- Until rapid transit is available, we urge the City to increase its support of the E. T. S. bus system to make it a real alternative to the automobile. The current high density of bus users leads to rush hour crushes that provide a negative, rather than a positive, incentive to take the bus.

problems of excess traffic

2. The city should clearly state that roads in existing cohesive neighborhoods will not, in any circumstances, be developed into major arteries. This is our main concern in reviewing the proposed transportation chapter. While the draft gives lip service to preserving inner city areas, we feel a much stronger statement is needed.

Our own neighbourhood of Norwood is an excellent example of the problems created by funneling traffic through inner city areas. Children from the east side of 95th Street go to elementary school (both public and separate) on the west side of 101st Street. This means that children as young as six must cross three high use streets--95th Street, 97th Street, and 101st Street. Our major concern stems from rumours of expansion of 97th Street to accommodate traffic from Castle Downs Development. We will oppose any move in this direction, for not only would it destroy one of the City's few remaining boulevards (97th Street between 118th and 111th Avenues), but it would also drive a wedge between our area and separate children from their schools and play areas.

We specifically urge the City to bring northern generated traffic into the core by a new road along the east side of the Industrial Airport, and to lower the density of traffic that now runs in the middle of our neighbourhood. In general, we urge the City to adopt a hard and fast rule not to can-



97th Street - a proposed freeway route?

nibalize inner city neighbourhoods for the convenience of the suburban driver. These neighbourhoods, with their high trees and lovely older homes, are too valuable to be squandered into asphalt ringed slums.

citizen participation

3. The City should upgrade citizen and neighbourhood participation in transportation decisions. Again, we are pleased that the draft recognizes public input, but we urge a stronger wording reflecting a more firm commitment.

Toronto's Spadina Expressway is no doubt the best example of the folly of plans that ignore public reaction. We urge the City to hold frequent public hearings, not only on broad issues such as a philosophy of transportation, but also on "nuts and bolts" issues, such as roadway location and road widening plans. Neighbourhood groups should be consulted on all decisions that will affect their neighbourhood and its environs.

We recognize that public consultation is difficult and time consuming, but the reward is a better planned and better received transportation system.

inner ring road

4. In roadway development, highest priority should be given to the completion of the inner ring road. We are concerned to see the ring road, in particu-

lar the northern east-west leg, operational as soon as possible.

At the present time, truck and thru traffic travels past our neighbourhood on 118th and 111th Avenues, two roads not equipped for heavy use. Both avenues pass by and through residential areas. Rather than expanding either of these routes, we urge the City to focus its roadway efforts on the inner ring road to remove truck and thru traffic from inner city neighbourhoods.

creation of islands

5. For arteries which pass adjacent to neighbourhoods, we urge the City to provide increased traffic lights and pedestrian tunnels, overpasses, and crossings. One unfortunate effect of artery development, even when it does not run through a neighbourhood, is that it makes a residential area an island that children and drivers can leave only with difficulty. In order to prevent the isolation of residential areas, particularly those like Norwood which have a minimum of recreational areas, we urge the City to concentrate on safe pedestrian and auto routes for neighbourhood dwellers.

These five points are a preliminary reaction to the City's transportation plans. We look forward to continuing to meet with City personnel to contribute to the development of a good transportation network.

Tax cont.

2) an average home in an inner-city district on a 33' lot.
land " 4,700
building " 2,000
total " 6,700

Three of these homes would be assessed at \$20,100.

3) a poor home in an inner-city district on a 33' lot.
land " 4,700
building " 800
total " 5,500

Three of these homes would be assessed at \$16,120.

Compare these to the following middle-class homes:

1) a 1,100 sq. ft. home in the McQueen

district on a 50' lot.
land assess. - \$4,790
building " 3,270
total " 8,060

Two of these homes would be assessed at \$16,120.

2) a 1,200 sq. ft. home in Steel Heights on a 50' lot.
land " 4,780
building " 3,820
total " 8,600

Two of these would be assessed at \$17,200.

3) a 1,200 sq. ft. home in Ottoway on a 50' lot.
land " 5,230
building " 4,070
total " 9,300

Two of these homes would be assessed at \$18,600.



THE MAGICIAN.

by Kimball Cariou

If Jesus Christ saw a large-scale revival meeting today, the chances are he would be rather amazed.

Whatever his teachings were ever worth, they are totally lost in the horrifying hoopla of one of these affairs.

A good example occurred in Edmonton last weekend, June 20 and 21. David Wilkerson, author of "The Cross and the Switchblade" was in town with his "David Wilkerson Youth Crusade". About 6,000 Christians jammed the Kinsmen Field House for each production.

Everyone who entered was given a yellow business reply envelope addressed to "David Wilkerson Youth Crusades" (no postage necessary if mailed in the United States). On the back of the envelopes were blank cheque forms for the organization. Those without bank accounts could just stuff their cash in the envelope.

About fifteen minutes before the big show, a suavely dressed emcee came onstage and announced that every person under the age of 25 had to get out of the bleachers and sit on the floor. He came back shortly and said the ushers had informed him that there were still some young people left in the bleachers, and would they please get out of them before the ushers made them? He was applauded for that.

The meeting began with a "song of testimony"; "It is no secret what God can do, he'll do for others what he's done for you". I wonder why I was reminded of a detergent commercial.

After Rev. Merv Peterson said the opening prayer, the emcee returned to butter up the audience. "We just kind of feel like Edmonton is the icing on the cake, there's no better audiences." Applause. Then he introduced various members of the crusade committee, "pastors and businessmen" from Edmonton, and some members of the "Crusade team" which travels with Wilkerson.

Next we heard a plug for Wilkerson's newest book, "Being an evangelist is not all the glamour it appears to be", the emcee said, and the book, called "Man, Have I Got Problems", is apparently about the harder side of life.

he saw the light

This was followed by entertainment, such as it is, in the person of one Dallas Holm. "Just a few years ago, Dallas Holm was the leader of his own rock group. The group has gone on to success -- if you could call it that; they've also gone through a life of drugs and unhappiness. But Dallas saw the light of Jesus and we're glad to have him". Holm is probably also glad to be with them -- his records and tapes are on sale at the tables near the entrance. They sold like hotcakes after the show.

When Holm was finished several schmaltzy-Jesus tunes, it was time for the big man himself, the great David Wilkerson.

EVANGELISM

-tripping with Jesus

"Christianity is the bubble gum of the people."

--Harpo Marx

On the spur of the moment (he claimed, anyway) he asked for kids from the audience who had attended the Saturday meeting and followed his instructions to come forward. Saturday, he had told them to go home and tell their parents that they loved them and were sorry for what they had done to them.

He asked for ten and got six. They all told him how wonderful it was. "I'm happier and more content". "It's like walking on air". (Undoubtedly so, but I know a lot of atheists who have excellent relationships with their parents).

Next Wilkerson wanted to know how many young people were into such horrifying evils as ouija boards, tarot cards, and "black magic". When about forty hands went up, he professed shocked surprise. "I had no idea these practices were so strong in Edmonton. Yes, this city is just a huge hotbed of Satan worship and floating orgies.

Then came the real crunch. While Wilkerson moaned about his two million dollars a year operating costs, people filled out their cheque blanks and stuffed the yellow envelopes, then dropped them into Kentucky Fried Chicken buckets which the ushers passed around.

This unpleasant task performed, the evangelist got to his sermon, on "Christ rejectors". He told a little story about an experience he had preaching in Paris last year. According to him, a "communist youth party" organized a group of "student homosexual communists" to disrupt a rally. The disruptors threw firecrackers in the air and booed as Wilkerson tried to talk.

After several minutes, Wilkerson noticed that there was a large stage beyond the curtains behind him. So he called the Christians in the crowd to come and

sit on the stage for the rally. They did so, but the disruptors gathered in front of the stage and shouted slogans. When all looked lost, one of the members of the audience began to sing "Hallelujah". Soon they were all singing it and drowned out the disruptors, who then left.

"Why those commies couldn't even hear themselves talk," Wilkerson exulted. Yes, quite miraculous, several hundred Christians outyelling two dozen homosexuals.

He followed this political diatribe with several bible stories to illustrate who the "Christ rejectors" are. Then a heart-rending story about his brother Jerry. Jerry was the manager of a food store in Pittsburg, when he abandoned Jesus and became an alcoholic. After several insincere attempts to reform himself, Jerry finally made it and is today an evangelist like David (though not as rich or famous).

Everybody under 21 was then told to stand. Wilkerson calls on everyone in the Field House to put his cigarettes, drugs, and "evil books" on the stage. Since most of us are standing, there is no way to tell how much is put there, but I didn't see anybody go to the front.

Finally Wilkerson asks those who wish to "make a commitment to Jesus" to come to the front. Between two and three hundred do so; and he picks out some particularly emotional ones to come onstage and tell him why they did it. One young man, crying, explains that "Jesus came to me, I can feel him in me." That isn't good enough, because Wilkerson had explained earlier how God had told them they would be saved. Nobody seemed to remember this little conversation with God, but all admitted that this was so after being prodded.

When it was finished, we were told to go, but only after we gave the Jesus handshake (imagine wrist-wrestling with-



TEMPERANCE.

out a table and standing up, and you'll visualize it) to at least 25 other people. I disappeared quickly, fending off out-thrust hands everywhere.

The atmosphere in the Edmonton Revival Centre is vastly different. Last Sunday, there were perhaps 150 people, mostly adults, at the evening service.

The Christians in attendance were big fans of David Wilkerson. Several whispered conversations went on discussing his appearances, until the service began.

As at the Youth Crusade, it began with gospel songs, led by a piano instead of Dallas Holm's saccharine voice. The real difference is that the people singing at the Revival Centre are not the teenyboppers turning on to a new trip who jammed the Kinsmen Field House. This is not a spur of the moment affair for them - they actually believe it.

Max Solbrekken, who runs the operation, was not in Edmonton that evening. So the first prayer was led by another minister. People stood and lifted their hands, palms upward, and listened to the replacement for Solbrekken. "Glory to your name, glory to your name, glory to your name, thank you Jesus, thank you Jesus, glory, glory, glory, glory, glory...". On and on he went, sounding more every second like a monk reciting a Buddhist mantra, until he ran out of breath or couldn't think of anything else to say.

This was followed by an extended session of singing. Gospel songs with lines such as "deeper, deeper in the love of Jesus, daily let me go" were the favorites of the audience, which occasionally shouted out requests. Hand-clapping songs were enjoyed by everybody.

When the singing ended, everyone was asked to turn around and shake hands with at least two people - a regular handshake this time. That done, we heard more singing, from a minister named Dudley Fairbairn from South Africa.

always the money

And then came a familiar sight; envelopes were passed around. This time they were little envelopes, addressed to the "Solbrekken Evangelistic Association", and made almost exactly the same way as the Wilkerson envelopes. Once again buckets to collect the money were passed around.

But before the buckets went around, the replacement minister led the audience in another round of moaning and calling on Jesus, interspersed with praying for various members of the congregation or their relatives. He seemed to know most people there and who to pray for, and did just that for nine exhausting minutes.

Then Dudley Fairbairn came on again with the night's sermon, and proved himself to be quite an effective speaker.

"As I said the other night, I used to



A place for women

The Edmonton Women's Centre is an old house just off the corner of 118th Avenue and 95th Street. The front porch is a little lopsided and the furnishings inside are a little sparse but there are sunflowers coming up in the front yard and a tea kettle sitting on the stove in the kitchen.

The Women's Centre is the home of an Opportunities for Youth project called "Women's Support". The principal objectives of the project are to make the existence of the Women's Centre known to the women of Edmonton and collecting information in many different areas which are of concern to women.

The Women's Centre was set up over nine months ago by a group of women who were interested in having a place where women could go to talk with, and work with, other women about the things which concerned them as women.

The women working on setting up the centre saw it as serving several purposes. It was to be a place for women involved in feminist activities to come and share their experiences with each other. It was to be a place for women not involved in groups to come to create other groups. It was to be a place where lesbians could meet and talk with other lesbians about the things that concern them specifically as lesbians and generally as women. It was to be an information centre and, lastly, it was to be simply a social meeting place for women.

Because there were not a large number of women involved and because everyone had other commitments as well, many of the objectives of the Women's Centre were not realized to any great extent.

The OFY grant makes it possible for the Women's Centre to be staffed every day and gives the women who are working on the project the opportunity to collect information about some of the things which are of concern to women as women.

Information is being collected on such things as day care facilities -- where they are, what to look for in choosing a day care center, how to get in touch with people working for more and better day care facilities.

Information is being collected on the various social agencies in Edmonton -- where to go when you need financial assistance, when you need a place to stay.

Legal and medical information is being collected. What are women's

rights under the law? What do you do if these rights are not being respected? Where do you go for legal aid? Where do you go for birth control information, for information on abortion?

Information is being collected in other areas, such as where you go for emotional support and assistance in raising a child by yourself. What do you do if you find you want or need to go out to work or school but lack either the experience or the confidence to do that? How do you get into retraining programs? What kinds of women's groups are there in Edmonton and what do they do?

This is only some of the information that the project is trying to collect and make available to women. The project plans to gather some of this information into a booklet for distribution and also have information at the Centre for women who need it.

The women at the Centre want it to be more than an information centre. They want it to be a place where women can meet other women; to work with, share experiences with, and learn with other women.

Having knowledge, knowing where to get information is one way in which women gain power and this is one reason why the project is concentrating on collecting information. The other is that neither the existence of the Women's Centre nor what it is, is generally known to women in Edmonton, and it is hoped that by making the Centre an information centre it will make women more aware of its existence and its purpose.

Hopefully, once women are aware that the Centre does exist, it can become a place where they can come to get in touch with other women who want to do various things. The Women's Place in Toronto, for instance, has a large bulletin board on which women can put up a notice that they are interested in doing a particular thing -- whether it be a rap group or an auto mechanics course -- and leave their names for others who might be interested to contact them.

To make an idea like that workable, however, there must be a fairly large number of women who are at least moving through the Centre. For that to happen, women need to know that the Centre does exist and that it is there for them to use. That is what "Women's Support" is trying to do.

Evangelism —cont'd from p.16

be one of the frozen chosen, but then I met the fire of the Holy Spirit," he shouts, and the crowd reacts with hoots of laughter.

His sermon seemed to be concerned with "backsliders", people who are always looking behind themselves instead of up to Jesus. "Many people come to the house of God and the only thing that gets warm is the seat they sit on."

He described the devil as "a lion with a big mouth but no teeth", who makes a lot of noise but cannot overcome the power of Jesus.

After the sermon ended it was time for the new converts to step forward. Solbrekken's replacement called them "those who have become children of God for the first time", and four people stepped up to the front.

He then asked those who had problems, particularly with their health, to come to the front. About a dozen more came up, and he and Fairbairn went to each one, placed their hands on his shoulders or head, listened to his problems, and then began to pray, one in a subdued voice, the other much louder.

"Make his blood pressure low, Lord. "Restore the blood of this woman to normal in Jesus' name."

And so it went. There were no sudden cures, as there sometimes are when Solbrekken is there, but most seemed satisfied with their "treatment". Most seemed glad simply to have gotten some personal attention. One woman returned from the front to hug the people in the

audience who had been praying for her. A few more songs were sung, and the service was over. The crowd drifted out, saying hello to friends, and preparing to go out into the heavy rain.

Solbrekken claims to have 700 homes sending him money for his institution locally. He says 2,600 homes receive his magazine, and he has recently established an East End Revival Centre. He has TV coverage in many parts of the country.

He says that he can draw a fairly good crowd almost anywhere, and before returning to concentrate on work in Canada, he was overseas for some six years. On a recent trip to Haiti, he drew 50,000 people.

Solbrekken is part of the mainstream of gospel evangelizers characterized by Billy Graham. Of Graham he says: "I think he's tops because he never compromises his message. He preaches Bible, I like that."

Regarding Graham's recent statement that rapists should be castrated, Solbrekken thinks it would probably be a good thing "in the interests of law and order" but feels that Graham was speaking off-hand on a subject which should be left to the courts to decide.

Solbrekken is a sincere man. He honestly believes in what he does, and does not mind using slick magazine and television techniques to get his point across to people who are lonely, afraid, and desperate for something to believe in.



CKUA

high lights

CKUA PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

HOST

FRIDAY (June 29)

6:45 P.M.	UNIVERSITY CONCERT HALL:	Program by the Symphonic Wind Ensemble, John Ellis, conductor.	Don McLean
8:00 P.M.	PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA CONCERT:	Eugene Ormandy conducting.	
9:45 P.M.	25TH FRAME:	A Look at films and filming.	Stephen Scoble
10:30 P.M.	PACIFICA:	Conversation with Robert Katz, author of "A Giant in the Earth", a book to unsettle Malthusian prophets.	

SATURDAY (June 30)

9:00 A.M.	NEW DIMENSIONS OF EDUCATION:	The role of cooperative education in meeting the current problems of many universities.	
9:30 A.M.	AGE OF THE AMBEROLAS:	Performances from original Edison cylinders and discs, re-recorded with modern sound techniques.	
11:00 A.M.	SHOWTIME:	Music from Princess Tda.	Murray Davis
6:45 P.M.	SATURDAY EVENING CONCERT:	Chausson: Poeme; Lindqvist: 8 Russian Songs; Gerhard: Danzas from Don Quixote; Tovey: Elegiac Variations for Cello & Piano.	Don McLean

SUNDAY (July 1)

12:15 P.M.	YOUR WORLD:	The Monarchy - a discussion of the kingly institution.	
1:00 P.M.	SUMMER THEATRE:	"The Three Sisters" by Chekov with Slobhan MacKenna and Cyril Cusack.	Jay Smith

MONDAY (July 2)

11:30 A.M.	DIALOGUE:	Look at the Opportunities for Youth Program.	Drake McHugh
8:00 P.M.	DEKOVEN CONCERT:	Music by Bach and Albinoni.	DeKoven
10:30 P.M.	CREATIVE PEOPLE:	Richard Noddings, dermatophagologist, is tonight's guest.	George Melny

TUESDAY (July 3)

11:30 A.M.	TALKING ABOUT BOOKS:	Pamela Bright, personal friend of Emily Carr, one of Canada's foremost painters.	Dorothy Dahlg
7:45 P.M.	MEN AND MOLECULES:	Possibilities of extra-terrestrial life.	
8:00 P.M.	SCI SYMPOSIUM:	"Science of Creative Intelligence and Government and Business". Presentations from the symposium held last week in Edmonton.	
10:30 P.M.	THE ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY:	Big Miller is featured.	Marc Vasey

WEDNESDAY (July 4)

7:45 P.M.	SCOPE:	Report on the work of the U.N. and its related agencies.	
8:00 P.M.	BOSTON SYMPHONY CONCERT:	Michael Tilson Thomas, conductor. "Venice, a musical celebration".	
10:30 P.M.	NORTHERN FOLK:	Music featuring Buffy Sainte-Marie.	Peter White & Holger Petersen

THURSDAY (July 5)

7:45 P.M.	MEN AND MOLECULES:	Programs on the possibilities of extra-terrestrial life.	
8:00 P.M.	JAZZ INTERACTIONS:	Jazz scene, with music and conversation.	Marc Vasey
9:00 P.M.	MATT HEDLEY PRESENTS:	Music by Dowland, Tavares and Berio.	Matt Hedley
10:30 P.M.	ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY:	Program duo featuring Big Miller.	Marc Vasey

Theatre sweating it out under the sky

It was a hot day. It was hot, the ground was hot—even the air was hot. The hobs of hell had nothing on that heat. It was wet and heavy, and drenched every movement with sweat. Inside the Torches Theatre, surrounded on three sides by the brick walls of Corbett Hall, it was hotter still.

On the sunny side, anyway. Deep in the shade of the south wing of the building, I sat watching while the members of the Alberta Barter Theatre company rehearsed. In the sun. On a dark brown stage.

At the side of the stage was the stage manager, wearing only a bathing suit, and browning visibly. The actors, also wearing as little as possible (one of them had signs saying STOP LINE and END OF WORK AREA on the back of her shorts), sagged against various pieces of the set and listened intently as the director made a suggestion and explained what he wanted. After a brief conference, the director adjusted his purple baseball cap and retreated into the shade. The actors straightened themselves up and plunged into a stormy scene.

They were rehearsing their next production, *Barefoot in the Park*, a comedy by Neil Simon. It takes place in a New York apartment on a cold February evening. The temperature that afternoon was 92 degrees Fahrenheit, and all the actors were dripping with sweat. Everytime the action stopped, they collapsed into chairs and poured water over each other. Yet there they were on stage, running up and down stairs, wearing coats and scarves and hats and complaining bitterly about the cold.

The rehearsal was fascinating to watch. First, they ran through a tiny fragment of a scene—starting from nowhere and ending (I felt) just before the punch line. Then the director climbed up on the stage and there followed a long, earnest discussion. I strained to hear what was being said. Suddenly, one of the actors had an idea. She stood up and demonstrated. The rest of the cast was quick to catch her enthusiasm, and they tried the scene again. Now something else was wrong. The director came forward. The timing was off, he said. Another discussion and a piece of business was put in to fill up an awkward time lag. The scene was played again. . . .

"All right," said the director, "take ten minutes. Don't want any of you to get sunstroke." And they all retired into the shade to drink lemonade and mop their brows.

Later that day I talked to Lee Livingstone, one of the company's designers, who also handles most of their business management. She told me something about the history of Barter Theatre.

When Torches Theatre ceased production at the end of its 1970 season (because of budget cutbacks in the Department of Drama), it left Edmonton with no regular summer theatre. Torches Theatre had been a valuable training experience for "young professionals who were learning their craft" and the students in the Department of Drama felt its absence keenly. Several of them (one of whom was Lee Livingstone) together with professor Larry Kadlec, decided to get the theatre going again. They applied to the Opportunities for Youth programme for a grant, and in due course received it.

The theatre was conceived as a continuation of the Torches Theatre, more or less. Because of an OFY regulation, however, they were forbidden to set an admission price. Thus was the Alberta Barter Theatre born.

The first barter theatre was founded during the years of the Depression in Abingdon, Virginia, by a man named Rex Partington and a group of actors who had come from New York, for as he said to them, "Would you rather starve in New York or come to Virginia and work?" Abingdon was a farming community, and when the farmers and their families came to see the plays, they brought food to pay their admission fees. The actors lived royally throughout the long years of the Depression.

The Virginia Barter Theatre is still going. It is now government-supported and charges about four dollars per ticket.

"We don't want to do that," said Lee Livingstone. "Even if we get support from other government agencies, we'll keep the barter idea."

"We try to persuade people to give about two dollars worth each--what we get averages out to about a dollar a

as well as all the publicity they've given us, on the few nights when we were rained out, all we had to do was phone the radio stations and they broadcast the news that the show was cancelled.

"Our audiences vary a lot. Sometimes whole families come, and once we had a school party from Slave Lake. And some nights we get the same set of people as you would find in any other theatre in the city. The change in

a good show to do outside. It felt fresh and good to be outside--it was really exciting. I felt a lot closer to my audience. And things happen outside that don't happen in a theatre."

"One night, when the show was running very well we finished the opening number of the second act and found children dancing on the grass. The audiences are relaxed--most of them are people who would probably never set foot inside a theatre."

All of the plays which have been slated for production this year are comedies, chosen both to appeal to a large audience and to give each of the actors a wide variety of parts. Everyone in the company, actor and designer alike, works on each production. Actors who are not acting, and designers who are not designing, build the sets and work as stage crew.

I asked David McIntyre, the musical director, why a company whose members have not been trained as singers is producing two musicals in a season of four plays. "Many of them," he replied, "have never been in a musical before. Everyone in this company is a student, and the plays are chosen as much for the type of experience they will give the cast as for their audience appeal. This sort of opportunity in a summer theatre of this type may get them a job in a musical play some day."

The company works approximately nine hours a day, six days a week. This, however, is nothing to the eighteen and more hours per day they put in last year. But they all obviously enjoy it.

Their next production, *Barefoot in the Park*, opens on June 29. For further information, phone 432-3037 or 433-3265, 12 noon to 6 p. m. daily.

by Lise Manchester



scene from the upcoming production *Barefoot in the Park*

head. People bring all sorts of things. Pensioners and older people often bring clothes from their attics--turn-of-the-century clothes that are really hard to get--they're very good for costumes. Some people bring things they have baked. One lady turned up with a cake which she had just taken from her oven, and someone else gave us an eiderdown. Young people sometimes bring crafts. A few people have given us labour--their help for a Saturday morning--and stayed on for weeks."

Money, of course, is always welcome, but barring that (although they will accept anything) they prefer saleable goods. "Which reminds me," said Lee, "what you said in your review of Two by Two about hooch being preferred was wrong--we can't sell it."

"Legally," put in Larry Kadlec, who was sitting on my other side. On July 7, at his house (5519 108th Street) they are having a garage sale of some of the things which have been brought in as barter.

The money from the box office helps to pay production costs and royalties. As OFY is chiefly concerned with creating jobs, it provides only twelve hundred dollars to cover the cost of production and royalties alone come to \$1800. For this reason it does not object to Barter Theatre advertising "admission in cash or in kind".

The university's department of drama has helped them a lot. It allowed them the use of the Torches Theatre, an upstairs office, and an enormous workshop, well fitted out with tools, free of charge. Before the season opened this year, the department refurbished the stage (whose boards were in an advanced state of decay) and rewired the theatre, using money they could ill afford to spend.

The provincial government has just given the company a grant of \$2,600, which pays the salaries of two of the actors, who are not included in the OFY grant. (There are 15 people in the company and 13 are employed by OFY). During Klondike Days the Klondike Association gives them extra publicity, and as a result, the Klondike Days production (which runs every day during Klondike Days) plays to full houses.

"Most nights we are pretty full," said Lee Livingstone, "except Sundays. People just don't seem to be used to the idea that they can go out on a Sunday night now. But generally, we picked up where we left off last year--we didn't have to build up an audience again. And the media have been very helpful--

audience keeps the cast enthusiastic."

Tom Wood, whom I found in the workshop assembling a cardboard box, was very enthusiastic. He admitted that there were some disadvantages to playing outside--aeroplanes, for example, and rain, and cold winds. "But I like it," he said. "Two by Two was

Women and Film International Film Festival 1973

Edmonton Centennial Library Theatre

Friday July 6 12 noon to 11 pm
Sat. & Sun. July 7, 8 1 pm to 11 pm

36 hours of film—video shows
 —workshops—seminars—art work
 —photography

Free Day care at YMCA 12 noon to 6 DAILY

FREE ADMISSION

everyone welcome

For further information —
 Edmonton Women's Center

See page 20, for schedule

Volunteer!

For information on any of the following listings, call the Volunteer Action Centre at 482-6431 or visit their offices at 11011 Jasper Avenue.

Are you a good listener? Are you able to relate to the handicapped? If so, the Edmonton Epilepsy Association requires your services to keep bowling scores, attend meetings, and make visitations.

Receptionists are required by the Edmonton Anti-Pollution Group for September. Duties include answering mail, filing, and some typing.

Do you live in Fulton Place, Capilano, Gold Bar, Forest Heights, Holyrood, or Terrace Heights? Volunteers are required from these areas to answer telephone inquiries regarding community services. Training is provided.

Volunteers are needed throughout the week to work with ex-psychiatric patients.

The Alberta Association for the Dependent Handicapped needs volunteers to work with handicapped individuals.

Are you a male over 18 years of age who is able to participate in a summer camp from July 8 to July 15th? If you have the time available and are willing to supervise camping activities, the Canadian Mental Health Association needs you to volunteer your services.

The University of Alberta needs mature individuals who are interested in participating in a survey to determine the drug and alcohol patterns among senior citizens in the Edmonton area.

Are you a resident of Jasper Place? The City Social Service Department in your area requires volunteers who would be interested in visiting senior citizens or becoming probation officers for boys in their teens.

V. O. N. requires drivers to pick up hot meals at various nursing homes and deliver them to the homes of the disabled in various areas of the city.

Volunteers are required by the Glenrose Hospital to work within the hospital setting. Training and Orientation is provided.

Are you able to relate on a one to one basis with troubled adolescents? If so, the City Social Service Department requires your services as a volunteer.

If you are a woman 18 years of age or older, capable of providing friendship and support to a young girl between the ages of 8 and 16 years on a one to one basis, you are needed as a Big Sister.

Are you able to communicate on a one to one basis with an older person? If you possess this skill, Central Park Lodge requires your service as a volunteer.

Spruce Avenue Community School requires your help if you are over 18 years of age. Volunteers are required to coordinate arts & crafts programs at the school over the summer months.

Drivers with their own cars are required to provide transportation for Auxiliary Hospital patients.

SECRETARIES for volunteer work for Youth Movie Productions for a few hours per week. Good chance for experience in an interesting field. Write: YMP, PO Box 4051. Enquire also about acting and writing opportunities.

FREE CLASSIFIED

phone 433-5041

The CARAVAN PROJECT needs supplies for its travel through Northern Alberta this summer, spending two weeks at a time in four areas to teach arts and crafts to farm children. Five local artists will donate their time and money for personal expenses. The United Church promised \$200 but did not come up with it, so if anybody feels generous, phone Pam Jackson at 482-3870 about a donation. Thanks in advance.

Edmonton Parks & Recreation announces that the following tennis courts are now open for free public play:

Glengarry Park	89 St & 133 Ave
Queen Elizabeth	94 St & 132 Ave
Clarke Stadium	88 St & 111 Ave
Jasper Place	163 St & 89 Ave
Bonnie Doon	88 St & 81 Ave
Coronation Park	135 St & 111 Ave
Borden Park	74 St & 112 Ave
Victoria Composite	101 St & 108 Ave
Forest Heights	84 St & 103 Ave
Austin O'Brien	61 St & 95 Ave
Strathcona	104 St & 72 Ave
Kinsmen Park	106 St & 91A Ave

The hours of operation for free play from May to October are:

Weekdays: 8:30 AM - 4 PM and 4 PM - 10:30 PM when courts are not being used for Edmonton Parks and Recreation tennis lessons, 7 - 9:30 PM.
Saturdays: 8 AM - 10:30 PM when courts are not being used for Edmonton Parks and Recreation lessons for Juniors, 10 to 2 PM.
For any further information about these tennis facilities or play phone Edmonton Parks and Recreation at 425-7444.

ART EXISTS Summer Gallery is open to the public and all interested participants, in Garneau United Church (the old Barricade). This is an OFY program to expose local art through gallery displays and travelling exhibitions throughout the city. Artists and craftsmen are welcome to exhibit by bringing their work down. Gallery hours are 11 to 7 p.m. 439-0235.

TENNIS: Edmonton and District Lawn Tennis Assoc. with Edmonton Parks and Recreation are sponsoring the Edmonton Open Junior Tennis Championships at Coronation Park July 9-13 inclusive. Events will include boys singles, boys doubles, girls singles, girls doubles, and mixed doubles for age classes of under 12, 14, 16, and 18. Entry fees are \$2 for one or two events and \$3 for three events. Entry forms available from Parks and Recreation, 10th floor, C.N. Towers, and from Kathy Moore, 10924 - 85th Ave. Entries will not be taken over the telephone. Entries close 6 p.m. July 6.

FOR SALE Plymouth '63, 6 cylinder automatic - good condition. Asking \$345. Contact Steve at 435-2410. Leaving country in August.

ELECTRIC GUITAR - MicroFrets Calibra with case. List price \$495 in Nov., asking \$300, 433-0803.

ROCK HOUNDS - 2 large pieces of petrified wood. Evenings 435-6585.

POUNDMAKER CO-OP -- We have a vacancy in one room come July 1st. Phone 433-5041 or drop by the house at 11129 - 80 Avenue. Rent \$45 or less plus DD.

Child Care-Adoption

South Edmonton Regional Office, Dept. of Health and Social Development
433-4411
West Edmonton Regional Office
484-7742

Community Development

Area 12 Action Group
439-3669 9758-88 Ave.
Area 13 Co-ordinating Council
4661144 6226 Fulton Road
Boyle Street Community Services Co-op
424-4106 10348-96 St.
Citizenship Development Branch, State Dept.
425-6730 9828-104 Ave.
Edmonton Social Planning Council
424-0331 10006-107 St.
Hardisty Drop-In Centre
469-0425 10535-82 St.
Human Resources Development Authority
429-2602 #206, 10025-108 St.
Indian Affairs Branch (Fed. Govt.)
425-5639 27th Floor, CN Tower
Jasper Place Community Services Centre
4897794 15626-100A Ave.
Metis Association of Alberta
452-9550 #303-10405-100 Ave.
Social Service Dept., City of Edmonton
425-5270 8th Floor, CN Tower
West Ten (West 10?)
4826511 12225-105 Ave.

Counselling

Alcoholics Anonymous
422-2764
Point 3 Project
488-3033 10023-116 St.
Project Recovery
488-1018 10344-121 St.
Alexander Ross Society
434-3802
Debtors Assistance Board
423-7861 102A Ave & 97 St.
(Court House)

Help and stuff

Emergency Clinic
482-1581 220 Le Marchand Mansion
M. O. V. E. (Assistance to Unwed Mothers)
482-4276 9917-116 St.

Day Care

Beverly Day Care Centre
477-1151 223, 116 Ave. -34 St.
Community Day Nursery
424-3730 9641-102A Ave.
Downtown Day Care Centre
424-1793 10031-109 St.
Glengarry Day Care Centre
475-2151 13315-89 St.
Jasper Place Day Care
489-2243 15508-104 Ave.
Primrose Place Day Care
466-3903 85 St. -95 Ave.
Student Union & Community Day Care
432-1245 8917-112 St.
West End Day Care
452-4145 9915-148 St.

Family Planning

Edmonton Birth Control & Abortion Referral
9231-87 St.
Planned Parenthood Association
433-8220 Box 4022
University Health Service
439-4991 (U of A)
Birthright
423-2852 10039-113 St.
M. O. V. E. (Assistance to Unwed Mothers)
482-4276 9917-116 St.
Threshold Group Home for Unwed Mothers
488-9198 9918-112 St.

Hostels

Bissell Men's Centre
424-1728 9560-103A Ave.

Edmonton Central Hostel Organization
(E. C. H. O.)
424-4648 10124-99 St.
Single Men's Hostel
423-3402 10014-109A Avenue
Women's Overnight Shelter
424-5768 10218-108 St.
Y. M. C. A.
424-8047 10030-102A Ave.
Y. W. C. A.
422-8176 10032-103 St.

Housing

Canative Housing
488-6131 10176-117 St.
Edmonton Housing Bureau
423-1549
Handicapped Housing Society
433-4937 10015-82 Ave.
Sturgeon Valley Housing Co-op
484-2883 #505, 10883 Sask. Drive

Legal Services

Alta. Human Rights and Civil Liberties Association
429-1608 10006-107 St.
Legal Aid Society of Alberta
423-3311 10136-100 St.
Native Counselling Services of Alberta
423-2141 #324, 10010-105 St.
Office of the Ombudsman
423-2251 729 Centennial Building
Student Legal Services
432-4241 Law Centre, U. of A.

Free Food

Bissell Centre
423-2285 9560-103A Ave.
Canadian Native Friendship Centre
488-4991 10176-117 St.

Family Services Dept., Sally Ann
424-6924 #2, 9656 Jasper Ave.
Marian Center
424-3544 10928-98 St.
Operation Friendship
424-4106 10348-96 St.
Women's Overnight Shelter
424-5768 10218-108 St.

Social Action

Action Group of the Disabled
435-1790 10003-107 St.
Alberta Federation of Labour
454-6307
Alta. Human Rights and Civil Liberties Association
429-1608 10006-107 St.
Edmonton Anti-Pollution Group
423-1163 10006-107 St.
Edmonton Social Planning Council
424-0331 10006-107 St.
Humans on Welfare
424-7924 9676 Jasper Ave.
Pensioners Concerned
Box 5882, Station L Edmonton

Complaints

Better Business Bureau
482-2341 11765 Jasper Ave.
Industrial Claims Consultant
454-5969 12215-135 Ave.
Office of the Ombudsman, Prov. Govt.
423-2251 729 Centennial Building
Landlord & Tenant Advisory Board
424-0521 10237-98 St.

Political Groups

Social Credit League of Alberta
9974 Jasper Ave. 424-0558
New Democratic Party
429-0797 10361-97 St.
Communist Party of Canada
422-4797
Room 1, 9542 Jasper (above Jerry's cafe)
Progressive Conservative Association
422-6636 3rd Floor, 9912-103 St.
Liberal Party
422-1971 2nd Floor, 10026-105 St.
Industrial Workers of the World, P. O.
Box 2827, Station A, 439-5879

Women and Film Festival held in July

by Morgan Thomas

Since the nineteenth century, women have been involved in making films without receiving recognition for their achievements.

To acquaint people with the women who have worked and are working in films, a Women and Film Festival will be held in Edmonton on July 8, 9, and 10 in the Centennial Library. Admission is free.

The festival will explore the traditional image of women in film—both on-screen and in the industry—with emphasis

on the alternative images created by women. Its objectives are to encourage recognition of the increasing numbers of creative women working in film (since 1896) and in video; to provide, through seminars, a forum for the re-examination of the image of women in film, and the role of women in the film industry; and to present a comprehensive program open to the public, which invites participation from all sectors of the community.

The festival had its origins in Toronto, last October, when Sylvia Spring (director of *Madeleine Is . . .*) called a group of friends and film people together to discuss the possibilities of a women's film festival in Canada. She had attended the first International Festival of Women's films in New York in June and felt that it was time to hold a similar event in Canada.

Organising was begun and the resulting group obtained an LIP grant in November. It was planned to hold a festival in Toronto and have a subsequent tour of 18 cities across Canada.

The Toronto Festival was held June 8-17 and for it, over 400 films were screened. Women have been making films since 1896. Ever since then, they have been making major contributions to the film industry, although often using either male pseudonyms or leaving their names off credits completely. All films in the festival are directed or produced by women—in many cases also filmed by women.

It is surprising to find that so many films made by women have been "discovered" for the festival. Where were they before? Most people don't know that films have been made by women-quality films that should have had more exposure but didn't. The film industry in North America has been controlled by a predominantly male hierarchy.

The feeling now for a lot of women is that they can no longer work within the system of the film industry where most of the people in power are men. Many women are beginning to co-operate together to get their own backing and crews to produce their own films. Women are also getting into distribution by setting up their own distribution companies. One existing distribution company will have an independent section to solely distribute women's films. With women forming film co-operatives there is an attempt to break down the present system of hierarchy presently existing in the film industry.

With this, there will be perhaps a change in the kind of films that will be produced. There are several thematic trends in films made by women: one which investigates the woman's world of births, children, home, marriage, and domestic problems, and one which

features independent, self-defining women as central characters—reversals of the traditional media images of women. The women's personal styles mark a trend toward the humanizing of the camera eye, a move away from the objective perspective.

In Canada, although the industry is already structured, it is also just beginning—therefore women have a possibility of exerting influence on it.

So there are women's films and they will be shown here in July. There is no admission charge. The emphasis is on Canadian films but many of the films have been made elsewhere. A schedule of the movies is in this week's POUNDMAKER. Here are a few to take note of:

La Vie Revee

—Mireille Dansereau, Quebec '72

A story of a friendship between two women who fantasize a shared relationship with an "ideal man".

"I wanted to do just one thing in that film, to create two characters of women who were lively, who were real human beings. I didn't even think in terms of women at that time—I just wanted them to be fun and real, real in a way I hadn't seen, in French Canada at least."

La Vie Revee won the prize for the best edited film at the Canadian Film Festival but it has not yet been distributed.

Sambizanga

—Sarah Muldoror, Angola '72

The film is above all a sociological portrait of Angolais resistance in Luanda just before armed fighting breaks out against Portuguese domination.

The core of the film is not only the story of Domingos Xavier, a prisoner who like many others dies as a result of being tortured, but it is essentially that of his wife who is kept, as are numerous African women, in total ignorance of her husband's political activities, not even realizing he was a militant. She searches for him, going from village to village, garrison to garrison.

Dance, Girl, Dance

—Dorothy Arzner, USA '40

Lucille Ball, in the role which launched her as a comic star, plays a burlesque queen with "oomph" and a lot of ambition. Maureen O'Hara is an aspiring ballerina, who is forced to play the degrading role of "stooge" to Ball's "hot number". O'Hara emerges as a woman of strength and integrity, and in the climax of the film, she tells the men in the burlesque audience exactly what she thinks of them so forcefully that they are shocked into a standing ovation.

Germaine Greer Versus the U.S.A.

—Brigit Seagrave, UK/USA '70

A film made for ATV in London of Greer's publicity tour of the states. Some very snappy editing between a platoon of silly and/or belligerent interviewers, radio, TV people—the whole depressing insanity of a book publicity tour. Rolling her eyes at asinine questions. Constantly performing for the camera, an interesting portrait of her half loving it all, half hating the hype.

Back To God's Country

—Neil Shipman

Neil Shipman was born in Victoria, British Columbia, and went to New York before the First World War to become a star of the screen in its pioneer days. Her credits extend to production, direction, scripting, photography, acting: in at least one of her films she combined all these jobs with that of running the company making the film.

It Happens To Us

—Amalie R. Rothschild, USA '72

"Women speak candidly about their abortion experiences. Their stories—sometimes horrifying, sometimes reassuring, sometimes amusing—reveal the problems of illegal versus legal abortions. The film also presents medical information and discussion of the contradictions in the morality that produces unwanted pregnancy." —Amalie R. Rothschild



Neil Shipman

Festival Schedule

Friday, July 8

12:00 JOYCE AT 34 Joce Copra & Claudia Weill, USA (1972)
ONE WOMAN Lorna Rasmussen, Anne Wheeler, Lorna Jackson, Toni Johnston, Canada (1973)
THIS IS THE HOME OF MRS. LEVANT GRAHAM Claudia Weill, USA (1972)
IT HAPPENS TO US Amalie Rothschild, USA (1972)
WOO HOO MAY WILSON Amalie Rothschild, USA (1970)

3:30 WINDY DAY Faith Hubley and John Hubley, Canada
I AM SOMEBODY Madeline Anderson, USA (1970)
WANDA Barbara Loden, USA (1970)

6:00 L'OPERA MOUFFE Agnes Varda, France (1958)
BETTY TELLS HER STORY Liane Brandon, USA (1972)
A VERY CURIOUS GIRL Nelly Kaplan, France (1969)

8:30 BACK TO GOD'S COUNTRY Neil Shipman, Canada (1919)
SALOME Alla Nazimova, USA (1923)
DANCE GIRL DANCE Dorothy Arzner, USA (1940)

Saturday, July 7

1:00 STANDING BUFFALO Joan Henson, Canada (1968)
CYCLE Suzanne Gervais, Canada (1971)

THE WOMAN'S FILM Judy Smith, Louise Alaimo, and Ellen Sorin, USA (1971)
DIVINATIONS Storm de Hirsch, USA (1964)
GERMAINE GREER VS. THE USA Brigit Seagrave, Great Britain/USA (1969)

3:30 THE LOON'S NECKLACE Judith Crawley, Canada (1950)
HOW THE HELL ARE YOU? Veronika Soul, Canada (1972)
MY LIFE IN ART Freude Bartlett, USA 1968/73
GERTRUDE STEIN; WHEN THIS YOU SEE REMEMBER ME Perry Miller Adato, USA (1970)

6:00 ASPIRATIONS Peri Muldovsky, USA (1971)
YOUNG LOVE Linda Rivera, USA (1972)
FOUR WOMEN Ilana Witt, USA (1970)
GIBBOUS MOON Nancy Dowd, Canada (1970)
LA VIE REVEE Mireille Dansereau, Canada (1972)

8:30 ANYTHING YOU WANT TO BE Liane Brandon, USA (1971)
MESHES OF THE AFTERNOON Maya Deren and Alexander Hammid, USA (1943)
RIVERBODY Anne Severson, USA (1970)
MOSORI MONIKA Chick Strand, USA (1970)
SOMETHING DIFFERENT Vera Cytlova, Czechoslovakia (1963)

Seminars & Workshops:

afternoon: video workshop
evening: women and film—the equipment and opportunities

Sunday, July 8

1:00 A TO B Nell Cox, USA (1970)
THE GAME Abigail Child and John Child, USA (1972)
BEHIND THE VEIL Eve Arnold, UK/Dubai (1971)
PASTEL PUSSIES Judith Wardwell, USA (1972)

3:30 CHRISTMAS AT MOOSE FACTORY Alanise Obomsawin, Canada (1971)
HAND-TINTING Joyce Weiland, Canada (1967)
HE'S NOT THE WALKING KIND Sandy Wilson, Canada (1973)
FREE BREATHING Marta Meszaros, Hungary (1973)

6:00 ENIGMA Lillian Schwartz, USA (1971)
DAY OF FREEDOM Leni Reifensahl, Germany (1936)
DASH THROUGH THE CLOUDS Mabel Normand, USA (1914)
AFTER THE VOTE Bonnie Kreps, Canada (1969)
FALL OF THE ROMANOV DYNASTY Esther Shub, Russia (1927)

8:30 ONE DAY I ASKED Julia Alvarez, Columbia
PIERRE VALLIERES Joyce Weiland, Canada (1972)
SAMBIZANGA Sarah Muldoror, Angola (1972)

Workshop: Gladys Reeves: Glass slides of Old Edmonton